CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28502—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3068	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th " Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.I. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers passship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleoman	27th "
ROHILLA	3387	700		10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA' RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Doc. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

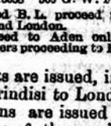
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 11th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Gasson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 3, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 4, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on the 9th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

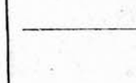
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,950 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th August, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

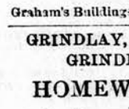
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 13th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

23, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

LONDON HOUSE:
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.

CHAMPAGNE is a deservedly favourite Wine, and very popular, both for its enlivening qualities and its attractive appearance. The higher class Brands quoted need no comment beyond the fact that wherever we have introduced Messrs. GIESLER AND COMPANY'S WINES, they have been invariably admired. They are undoubtedly the best Wines of their class imported into India, evidently due to the great care and attention bestowed on their selection and preparation.

As the sole appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Giesler and Co., we have much pleasure in drawing prominent attention to their Brands.

		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)	bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)	bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	60	0	67	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	34	0	39	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.	bottles	70	0	79	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	37	0	41	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	18	0	20	0

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

A GREAT WANT FOR INDIA SUPPLIED.

The Very BEST VALUE Is Secured by Our EXTENDED CASH SYSTEM.

INSPECTION and COMPARISON INVITED.

OUTFITTING,

HIGH-CLASS ONLY,
AT
THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR READY MONEY.

Our NEW Illustrated CATALOGUE Fully details this DESIRABLE SYSTEM of PURCHASE.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 24.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, cash Rs. 11; credit Rs. 12-8.
,, Pints, ,, Rs. 6-4; ,, Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S

LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; [illegible] that weak and watery taste which chara[illegible] so-called Light Beers.

Qnts. Rs. 5-12 per d[illegible] 6-4.
Pts. Rs. 3-12 per dozen Cash. Credit Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP & Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.

The Company's Catalogue contains descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.

Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd Edition).

The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in

"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 22.

Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in

Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine. Price Rs. 75.

Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required, and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

POTOSI SILVER WARE.

CHOTA HAZRI SETS.

No. 1 1 pint size Potosi Silver Tea Pot, Sugar, Cream, Combination Toast Rack, Egg Cup and Spoon.....Rs. 20 0
No. 2 ¾ pint size Potosi Silver Tea Pot, Sugar, Cream, Combination Toast Rack, Egg Cup and Spoon.....Rs. 21 8
No 3 1 pint size Potosi Silver Pot, Sugar Cream and Double Combination Toast Rack, with 2 Egg Cups and Spoons.....Rs. 27 8
No. 4 1 pint Do. do.; with 12-inch waiter.....Rs. 37 8

Large Assortment of Table Spoons and Forks, Tea Pots, Waiters, Tankards, Peg Measures, Cruets, Tumbler Stands, Ash Trays, Caddy Spoons, Knife Rests, Napkin Rings, &c., &c., always in Stock.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

POSTAL ADDRESS:—

BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.
Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary, "VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.
POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

KEMP & CO.'S

EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it, "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SWEATER, FOOTBALL, AND POLO, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36.
Rupees	6-8	6-8.

SUPERIOR WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	7-8	7-8	8-8	8-8.

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS (Club Colours.)

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	10-8	10-8	11-8	11-8.

EXTRA FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	9-8	9-8	10-8	10-8.

NAVY LAMBS WOOL JERSEYS.

Inches	34	36	38	40.
Rupees	5-8	5-6	6-8	6-8.

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-8.

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED SILK, PLAIN, AND CLUB COLOURS.
Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 7-8.

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.
Rs. 2-8.

THORPE AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
24½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1891.

THE RINK WILL BE OPEN AS FOLLOWS:—
MORNING SESSION from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.
AFTERNOON SESSION from 4-30 to 7 p. m.
EVENING SESSION from 8-30 to 11 p. m.
An experienced EUROPEAN Instructor is in attendance during the Sessions and a Band will play in the evening.
ADMISSION RUPEE ONE, WITH USE of SKATES.

NUGENT & Co.

JOHN JONES OF 338, STRAND, LONDON.

GOLD WATCHES, Hunting Cased, Lever, Gold Dome, Keyless Three-quarter Plate, six Holes Jewelled, Enamel Dyal, Sunk Seconds, Named, Gold Balance, best quality. Price Rs. 275, net cash.

DITTO, DITTO, DITTO, Open Faced, Crystal Glass. Price Rs. 235, net cash.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.

THE following MAGAZINES can be immediately supplied from the July issues without having to be ordered from Europe:—

Local rates of Subscription on application.	Post Free. Half yearly.	Yearly.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Amateur Work	2 12	5 0
Art Journal	8 0	15 4
Bow Bells: Fiction, Fashion, etc.	3 2	5 12
Bow Bells Novelette: complete Novels	3 0	5 8
Boy's Own Paper	3 2	5 12
Cassell's Family Magazine	3 2	5 12
" Magazine of Art	5 8	10 8
" Saturday Journal, Tales, etc. Illust.	3 0	5 8
" Natural History	3 4	6 4
" Figuier's Pop. Scientific Works	2 14	5 8
" Storehouse of General Information	2 2	4 4
" Heroes of Britain in Peace & War	2 2	4 0
Carpenter and Builder	3 4	6 0
Chamber's Journal: Tales, Essays, etc	3 4	6 0
Family Herald	12	5 2
Family Herald Supplement	0	5 8
Girls' Own Paper	2	5 12
Harper's Magazine	8	10 4
London Journal: Fiction	3 12	6 12
Leech's Children's & Young Ladies' Dress-maker	1 2	2 4
" Family Dressmaker	1 8	2 12
" Fancy Workbasket		2 12
Combined Subscription for the above three	3 4	11
Leisure Hour: High class family reading	2 6	4 2
Myra's Journal: Fashions and Patterns	3 4	4 4
Phonetic Journal: Shorthand	3 0	5 4
Quiver: Sunday and General reading	3 0	4 4
Review of Reviews	3 0	12
Religious Review of Reviews	3 0	5 12
Sylvia's Journal: Tales, fashions, etc.	3 0	8
Sunday at Home	2 14	4
Weldon's Bazaar of Children's Fashions	1 4	2
" Illust. Dressmaker	1 4	2 4
" Journal of Costumes	3 0	5 8
" Practical Needlework	1 10	0
" Ladies' Journal	2 0	8
Combined Subscription for the above five	7	12
Young Ladies' Journal: Tales, Fashions and Patterns	4 10	8 8

Subscriptions received for all English and Foreign Newspapers and Magazines. Full list on application.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., and at the Meeting of Urgency called for the same day at 3-15 P.M., Notices to the following effect will be moved:—(1) by Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., That Items Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 20 be discussed together and recorded. That the Corporation regret the attitude taken up by Government regarding the state grant towards the maintenance of Primary Education. That in hope, however, of a more equitable treatment in future, and in view of the importance of helping the progress of Primary Education, the Corporation sanction the expenditure of the Rs. 11,300, set apart in the Budget for that purpose (so far only as the present year is concerned). That in view of the above contribution, as well as in view of the other questions pending settlement regarding the Statutory liabilities of the Corporation Government should be informed that the Corporation are not prepared to make any contribution towards the construction of a Vaccination Depot; (2) by Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekur, Esq., That having regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the private lanes and gullies in the city the Commissioner be requested to adopt steps to remedy the existing evil; and (3) Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., That the Report of the Committee appointed to draw a Memorial on the Police question be approved and adopted, and that the President be requested to forward the Memorial drafted by them to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Offices, 4th August, 1891.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
" 2	" 3 12	"
" 3	" 3 8	"

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
VERY CHOICE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

4 cases coloured lady's cloth.
2 cases white shirtings.
4 cases white jacconets.
1 bale grey *sarrees*.
3 bales grey dhooties.
5 bales grey shirtings.
40 casks pints porter.
25 cases Pilsener Beer, in pints and quarts.

On account of the concerned:—

T C J—53 kegs patent clasp and rosenails, ex s.s. "Roumania."
Do. 16 casks damaged steel wire, ex "Niagara."
Do. 8 casks steel mule spindles, rusty, ex "Clan Macdonald."

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, August 5, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF OIL MANSTORES, PROVISIONS, &c., AT CHUCKLA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chuckla Street, by order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim and others, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Esoofally Sumsoodeen and Co.

The whole of their stock-in-trade consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's and J. T. Morton's oil manstores, provisions-scent bottles, needles, carriage lamps, glass knobs, Lums' dens, account books, safe, scale, &c.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp & Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte, rich table and cabinet ornaments, hammock chair, a set of electric call bells with wire and battery complete, Hink's table and hanging lamp, pictures, Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. PELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th August, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of D. A. DOMINICK, Esq.

The property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—1 cottage piano, bran new.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO.

Ex s. s. Knight Companion.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. and the following days at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gunpowder Bunder, Mazagaon, by order and on account and risk of the concerned.

The damaged cargo of the s. s. Knight Companion, consisting of bags of wheat, linseed, rapeseed, tilseed, also full pressed bales of cotton.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 40 Marine Lines, opposite the Officers' Mess, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent hanging and table kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Major H. DOBIE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot. Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram with flea-bitten grey horse and harness, the property of Messrs. Booth and Co., liquidating their business.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach box.

1 handsome showy fast trotting Grey Gulf Arab horse, riding 15-3.

1 Chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 5, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 533 of 1887.

Vulubhdass Damodhur .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Goverdhundass Damodhur and others ...Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., receiver in the above suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order made herein on the 29th day of June, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties on the undermentioned dates:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house, bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahaluxmi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under Nos. 2022 and 2020, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by the sea, on the north by the road leading to Dhakjee's Temple, and on the south by the property of Oodhowjee Nanjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Damodhur Madhowjee, and are now in the possession of the said receiver.

On THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in and fronting on the west side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 497 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east and west by the public passage, on the north by the property of Khatao Natha, and vacant ground of Vydunbai, widow of Tricumdass Megji, and on the south by the property of Jaitha Narronji, and which said premises are in the occupation of Valladass Damodhur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receiver.

AUCTION SALE OF (2) LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD BENGALPURA OR OOMERCARY ROAD.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulam Hussin Miya Jan, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, 1891, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, all the right, title, interest, and claim of the above insolvent in or to the landed properties, which are the subjects of a Trust by one Shaik Meeyan Jan valad Shaik Adam Soobedar Soortee, deceased, the father of the above insolvent. The said Trust properties consist of two houses situate at Bengalpore or Oomercarry Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 5, 1891.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1891, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

24th July 1891.

TENDERS are invited to SUPPLY a SMALL STEAMER of 400—500 tons Gross Tonnage, for a twelve month Charter, to go to Zanzibar, and to ply between that Port and the Ports of Eastern Africa. Tenders are also invited to supply a HULK of 1000 to 2000 Tons capacity.

Particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned.

F. HEYER,
5, Bell Lane,

By order of the Governor of German East Africa.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 30 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1891, and made payable, to registered shar holders on production of their Share Certificates on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo, between 11 A.M. and 3 P. M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 5th to 11th August, 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 29th July, 1891.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, on Wednesday, the 5th August 1891, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st May 1891.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 29th July to 18th August 1891, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD Permanent Way Chair Keys to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard sample with Templet or gauge can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 12th August after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd July, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
ઇ. ઙ., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE.

"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrich Bayer and Co.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of India, entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claim upon or against the Estate of CHARLES COLLETT, late of Highclere, Warberry Hill, Torquay, in the County of Devon, who died at Highclere, Warberry Hill aforesaid, on the twenty-eighth day of January 1891, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed, of whose property and credits were on the 16th day of June, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE and WILLIAM GARROD MAYHEW of Bombay, the duly constituted Attorneys of LUCY ELLEN COLLETT, the widow and Executrix named in the Will of the deceased for her use and benefit and limited until she shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to her, are required to send to the Undersigned at their office, No. 1, Rampart Row, within the Fort, Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 9th day of September, 1891, as after that date the said Philip Bourchier Savile and William Garrod Mayhew as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in their hands, to the said Executrix Lucy Ellen Collett as the person thereto entitled, or otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 28th day of July, 1891.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO.,
Administrators' Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for same in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1891, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter General's Department, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the Official Year 1890-91.

Price per copy Rs. 3-3-1

F. A. HILL,
For Ag. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

Bombay, 1st August, 1891.

WANTED.

WANTED

A VERY COMPETENT and able SALESMAN, long experienced in almost all sorts of merchandise, especially iron, hard ware, piece-goods &c., as a chief assistant in a going mercantile firm.

Salary Rs. 200, or still more liberal, with hopes of promotion to a thoroughly qualified and energetic man who can guarantee certain amount of business.

None need apply except those of acknowledged business ability, with plenty of influence among merchants and able to correspond. Apply sharp with previous testimonials to "B, L.," care of this Office.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

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ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,220
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INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 30,000.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

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J. BUCHAN,
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Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
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Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
AL

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Bombay Fire Insurance Company, 4 p. m.
Cricket—Poona vs. Parsees at Bombay, 11 a. m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 4-30 to 7 p. m., and 8-30 to 11 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 5 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for July 1891 :—Daily average attendance 2,199 ; admissions 194·61 ; prevailing diseases fevers and diarrhœa.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Swordsman will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. to-day.

THE DEWAN OF JEYPORE.—Rao Bahadur Thakore Govind Singh, Dewan of Jeypore, arrived in Bombay from Poona with 12 followers on Monday last, and is now residing in a bungalow near Victoria Gardens.

THEFT.—Kurrimjee Noorbhoy, residing at Dharamsey Street, has reported to the police that his brother-in-law, Koorban Hoosein, aged 22 years, had stolen from his cupboard gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 282 and absconded on the 30th ultimo.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM.—Sadashiv Janardhan, a cloth shop-keeper at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that on Monday night his shop was broken into and Rs. 390 in currency notes and cash stolen from a box, which was forced open.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday Mr. Hayward, 2nd officer of the s. s. Nevasa, stumbled over the after-hatchway and fell into the hold a distance of 30 feet. Mr. Hayward was severely injured and was at once taken to the European General Hospital.

A MAD JACKAL ON MALABAR HILL.—On Monday night considerable excitement was created on Malabar Hill by a jackal, supposed to have been mad, running about, biting at everybody near whom it came. Eight people had been bitten more or less severely, when a man named Gannoo boldly faced the animal. He was twice bitten on the leg before he succeeded in killing the animal.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played commencing at 8-30 p. m. :—

Quick March	Still I love thee		W. G. Smith.
Valse	Den Laben Tag		D. Albert.
Polka	Pinafore		Sullivan.
Valse	Ehren on the Rhine		W. B. Hutch.
Schottische	Emb		J. H. Massy.
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gungle.	
Polka	Drink, Puppy, Drink.		
Galop	Night Bell		D. Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STEALING A WORSHIPPER'S SHOES.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Inspector Cobb, B. Division, charged Sheik Ramzan Sheik Mahomed with the theft of a pair of shoes, the property of Haji Mahomed Hassam, which were stolen from the Jackeria Musjid by the prisoner whilst the former was engaged in prayer. The action of the prisoner was observed by a *ramosee*, who arrested him. The magistrate, in sentencing him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, remarked that it was necessary to protect the property of persons from people of his description.

AN UNPROTECTED QUARRY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Bapoojee Mahadoo, owner of a quarry at Purbhadevie Road, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, on a charge of failing to protect or enclose a quarry at Purbhadevie Road, although notice was served upon him to do so. The accused in his defence stated that he was ready to comply with the requirements of the notice served upon him. He had actually got materials ready, but owing to the heavy rains he could not carry on the work. His worship fined him Rs. 10.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Tank Street, touching the death of Pundernath Ballajee, a farrier in the service of Mr. Ibraim Hafiz, a livery stable-keeper in Tank Street. The deceased was an habitual drunkard. About a fortnight ago he lost a son, after which he became melancholy and did not attend to his work regularly. On Sunday he drank a great deal of liquor and took no food. At 6 p.m. he left home, saying that he was going to his stables. As he did not return home in the evening, his wife searched for him, but, failing to find him, gave information to the police. Yesterday morning a Hindu went to draw water at a well adjoining the stables, when he saw the body of the deceased floating in the well. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning while under the influence of liquor.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT LOVE LANE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Inspector Saunderson charged Ramjee Shiva with having on Saturday last robbed Urjoon Kooshiba, a dock-labourer living at Bellasis Road, of Rs. 64 in cash and two gold earrings valued at Rs. 46. It will be remembered that whilst the complainant was asleep in his stables at Bellasis Road, a man named Vittoo went to him and awakening him asked him to accompany him to his stables at Love Lane. The complainant accompanied him to Love Lane, where he met the accused and four others, who assaulted him severely with their sticks and robbed him of the abovementioned property and then absconded. As the other accused are still at large and the property has not yet been recovered, the case was adjourned in order to enable the police to make further enquiries.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the instance of Mr. Mann, Superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, Inspector Stanford, A. Division, brought up Lalbee, a woman of the *Borah* caste, and three of her servants for working six bullocks that were in an emaciated condition and ill-treating them on Wodehouse Road on Monday. The prosecuting officer deposed to the animals being very lean and almost unable to move their legs. They were also suffering from sore necks and other ailments, which were rendered the more galling by the illtreatment of the servants, who beat them unmercifully while working them. Lalbee, it appears, who owned the animals, hired them to contractors for repairing the thoroughfares. His worship thought the oxen should not have been employed on the work in such an unfit condition as they were in, and therefore inflicted a fine of Rs. 20 on Lalbee and imposed a penalty of one rupee on each of her servants for the illtreatment.

INTOXICATION NO EXCUSE.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Hurst charged Gunput Rama at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday with the theft of a calf valued at Rs. 3. The animal was tethered near a well in Pinjrapole Gully and was taken from there to Byculla by the prisoner and sold to a cow-dealer for the sum mentioned, which was considered an adequate price. Gunput Bairoo was searching for his calf, when he saw it in the cow-market at Byculla and recognised it. The prisoner was traced by the police, when he pleaded that he was intoxicated at the time and was not responsible for what he did. He employer appeared and testified to the man's good character during his twenty years' service. The magistrate, taking this circumstance into consideration, was inclined to take a more lenient view of the case than he would otherwise have done, and consequently passed a sentence of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the common jail.

ROBBERY AND SACRILEGE.—Joseph DeSouza was yesterday brought before Mr. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Courts, charged with the theft of four wax candles and a silver crown from the Catholic Cathedral at Bholeshwar. Antone Dagniar, a clerk in the Cathedral, appeared as complainant and identified the prisoner, whom he accused of stealing the crown from one of the statues in the church and removing the candles that usually lit the altars. The property was missed on Saturday afternoon, when the prisoner was noticed in the church, and on Monday he was pointed out to witness by a hawal whilst he was engaged in breaking open the poor-boxes. DeSouza was arrested, when he confessed to having pledged the silver ornament to a Marwaree, from whom it was recovered. A candle manufacturer also appeared and testified to the prisoner exchanging the candles with him for eight small tapers. DeSouza pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. The magistrate sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment in the common jail for four months.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS SURPRISED.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Munchoo Sorabjee and nine other Parsees were placed in the dock by Inspector George, A. Division—Munchoo on a charge of keeping a common gaming house and his companions for gambling with cards, dice and money. Along with Constable Ellis of the same division the prosecuting officer proceeded with a warrant into a house at Stone Bunder known to be a reputed resort for gamblers. Nine of the prisoners were found seated on the floor gaming, while the tenth mate was watching at the door. Munchoo denied the graver charge of keeping a gaming house, but admitted he was gambling. Seven others pleaded guilty, while two of their number denied the offence. The magistrate informed the prisoners that he accepted the evidence of the Inspector and convicted them on the evidence adduced, Munchoor who had been previously arrested in the house for a similar offence, was fined Rs. 50 ; No. 2, who had a previous conviction, was fined Rs. 30, while a fine of Rs. 20 each was imposed on the other eight offenders.

IMPORTING BHANG WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Naseer Haree appeared on remand to answer the charge of importing about six maunds of *bhang* from Bushire by the s. s. Pemba without a license. Mr. Frere prosecuted and Mr. DeSouza defended. Further evidence was led for the prosecution to prove that the importation was an intoxicating drug and several witnesses who were conversant with its properties were called to establish this fact. It was contended for the defence that the drug complained off was only the leaves of *bhang* and could not be smoked. A mixture was, however, obtained by pounding it, and when diluted with water could be drunk. At the suggestion of the public prosecutor it was decided to have an analysis made of the drug by the Government Chemical Analyser for the purpose of ascertaining its real properties. The stuff was forwarded as a sample for the market, and it was explained by Mr. DeSouza that the preparation was extensively used in tanning. The case was adjourned till the 11th instant.

ALARMING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Last night, about half-past nine o'clock, an alarming carriage accident occurred at Pydownee owing to the alleged carelessness of Makan Dewa, a coachman in the service of Dr. Jamnadas Premchand. The latter gentleman went into Santanath's Temple at Pydownee, leaving his brougham in charge of his coachman, who, it is alleged, put out the light and sat in the brougham. The horse suddenly took fright at some noise in the temple and, bolting down Pydownee Road, collided with a reckla which was standing opposite Pydownee Police Station. The horse fell, sustaining serious injuries. One of the bullocks of the reckla was seriously injured, but, fortunately, the driver escaped with only a slight injury to his right leg. On seeing the accident Inspectors Cobb and Hack came out of the police station, released the horse from the shaft and moved aside the brougham and the reckla to clear the way. The coachman, who had managed to jump out of the brougham, escaped unhurt. He was arrested by the police for his negligence, but was released on bail. He will be placed to-day before Mr. Richardson. Had not the horse come into collision with the reckla and fallen down, a more serious accident might have happened. Some one might have been run over and perhaps killed, as the road was crowded with traffic and people.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

A LYING PRIEST.

ANDHARN NOWROJEE COWASJEE HOZDAR VS. BURJORJEE NANABHOY SCREWALLA AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff claimed the sum of Rs. 5,500, with interest, from Burjorjee Nanabhoy Screwalla and his son Bapoojee, for money lent on a promissory note. He sued as a pauper ; and the defendants were represented by Messrs. Starling and Vicajee, under the instructions of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshah. The facts of the case, as alleged by the plaintiff, were that in March 1888 he advanced the sum of Rs. 5,500 to the two defendants at their house in Khotwadi, in the presence of the sons of the plaintiff, and took their notes of hand. When told to produce the documents, he stated that they were stolen from his residence, while in a letter to the Municipal Commissioner he had alleged they were burnt down in a fire. His son corroborated the plaintiff in the above particulars. The defence was that it was entirely an unfounded claim, neither the defendant nor his son having passed the note of hand as alleged by the plaintiff. In March 1888 they were living, not at Khotwadi, but at Tardeo, with Mr. Ardesi Framji Moos. In support of their allegation, Mr. Moos stated in his evidence that at the time the transaction was said to have taken place the defendants were living with him. Mr. Jivanjee Jamasjee Mistri gave evidence that the defendants came to live in his house in Khotwadi in June and not in March 1888. The two defendants were then examined and denied, on oath, that they were indebted to the plaintiff, who had been for many years in destitute circumstances.

His lordship, in giving his judgment, severely commented on the conduct of the plaintiff, who had attempted to put in an absolutely false and unfounded claim against the two defendants. His lordship had no reason to disbelieve the evidence of Messrs. Moos and Mistri, whereas the plaintiff had no witnesses to support his claim. His lordship therefore pronounced a verdict in favour of the defendants.

Mr. Vicaji then applied for sanction to prosecute the plaintiff and his son for perjury, which was granted.

WESTERN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

IN a lengthy circular which is being distributed by the Committee of the Industrial Association of Western India, the general lines on which the Association is founded, are thus laid down :—

(1.) The Industrial Association, it is suggested, will consist of Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Life-Members, Members, Associates and Follows ; and will endeavour to carry out its objects of encouraging and promoting native arts and industries by means of holding exhibitions, establishing trade museums and art galleries, by helping the formation of trades and technical schools and libraries subscribing to scientific books, periodicals and newspapers, by arranging to hold public lectures on subjects of economic and industrial importance for the benefit of the public generally and of the industrial classes in particular ; by collecting and sifting information regarding industries and arts as practised in the country and by arranging it in such a form as to be useful to those engaged in their pursuit or seeking information concerning them, and by taking such other steps and using such other means generally as are calculated to promote the objects of the Association.

(2.) Donors to the amount of Rs. 5,000 or upwards to the Association will be its Patrons ; and those to the amount of 1,000 or upwards its Vice-Patrons. Payment of a sum of Rs. 200 and upwards will entitle a donor to a life-membership of the Association. Gentlemen can become members of the Association by paying an entrance fee of Rs. 2 and a monthly fee of one rupee. Fellowships of the Association can be conferred on those gentlemen who being members, life-members, vice-patrons or patrons of the Association work for the promotion of the objects of it by delivering lectures, writing and publishing useful scientific books, essays, pamphlets, &c., in English or the Vernaculars. Gentlemen will be eligible to have the degree of Associate of the Association conferred upon them by making and presenting to the Association collections of articles of economic or industrial importance or by actually working in the interests of the Association in any other manner approved of by the body.

(3.) This Association shall be registered under the Act for the Registration of Literary and Scientific Societies, and its funds shall be placed in charge of Trustees appointed under rules framed for that purpose.

(4.) Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Life-Members and Members shall be entitled to the free use of the Library of the Association, free visit to its museum, and free admission to lectures arranged by the Society. They will elect the Committee of Management and other Committees, appoint Trustees and other officers, hold general meetings, vote supplies, control expenditure and carry on the general work of the Association according to rules and regulations framed from time to time by them for the purpose.

(5.) The accounts of the Association shall be in charge of the Secretary under the supervision of the Committee of Management, and shall be audited yearly by an independent auditor appointed in general meeting each year.

The Association shall have the power of affiliating other bodies established for similar purposes as also of getting itself affiliated to institutions in India or elsewhere.

Immediately the Association is formed the Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, will be handed over to it. The Association will be the last stage of the development of the Exhibition. The exhibition of 1888 was the first attempt at encouraging native arts and industries. It took a more lasting form in the museum, and in the establishment of the Association the attempt takes a permanently organized form. In the museum will be the library, the record rooms, reading room, and the office of the Association.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp and Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX VS. POONAMCHAND CHERRA.

THIS was an application for revision of an order passed on the 22nd May last by Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, directing that a cart and bullocks be restored to the complainant, Shaik Ali Shaik Mahomed. Mr. Mir Surfaraz Ali, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the applicant.

It appears that the petitioner was charged by the complainant with theft of two bullocks and a cart, and process was issued against him by Mr. Richardson. The complaint was heard on two different days, when, after examining the complainant and his witnesses, the magistrate came to the conclusion that no case was made out and dismissed the complaint. At the same time the magistrate made an order directing that the cart and bullocks should be handed over by the petitioner to the complainant. The case on the petitioner's behalf was that the cart and bullocks belonged to one Shaik Oomer Shaik Ramzan, son-in-law of the complainant, who had in the first instance pledged them with the petitioner by a written document, and had subsequently sold them to petitioner, also by a written document. He had, however, allowed the license for keeping the cart to remain in the name of the complainant, and in collusion with the latter had brought the charge. As the case was a warrant case, the petitioner had no opportunity of calling witnesses. Counsel on his behalf urged that the magistrate could not make the order for restoring the cart and bullocks, and he was requested to cancel the order or frame a charge, so that the petitioner might give evidence to prove that his vendor, and not the complainant, was the real owner of the cart and bullocks. His worship declined to follow either course.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, cancelled the order made by the magistrate respecting the cart and bullocks, as it did not appear from the record that the property was before the court, and as the accused person had been discharged of the offence complained about.

AN INADEQUATE SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAMPAT EKOBA AND THREE OTHERS.

This was a review by the court, of its own motion, of the proceedings of Mr. K. Kamrudin, first-class magistrate at Dhulia, who, on the 18th April last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Barikrao Dalla and sentenced them each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for twenty days.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said : The four prisoners have been convicted of causing grievous hurt to a police patel and sentenced to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Kazi Kamrudin, a magistrate of the first class in Khandeish. He records in his judgment that they went to the patel's house, and thereupon the first two prisoners pulled him down by the hair of his head, and while he was in that state the second indecently seized him, the other two prisoners joining in beating him. In consequence of the injuries received, as the magistrate finds, the patel had to lie in bed and under the treatment of the hospital assistant in charge of the dispensary at Amalner for the space of upwards of twenty days. The magistrate did not examine the hospital assistant, but uses the certificate given by that officer as corroborative evidence of the testimony. He adds : "It is evident that by the act of seizing and pressing one indecently, it was meant that the victim should suffer much bodily pain." The patel deposed also that his stomach and back were terribly swollen, and that the motive was revenge, because he had complained to the authorities of an invasion of his house on a former occasion. There appear to be sufficient *primâ facie* grounds for our calling on the four prisoners to show cause why the sentences should not be enhanced ; and as the record is before us on a call by this court on perusal of the criminal return, and not on a reference from the local authorities, we direct that notice be given to the district magistrate with a copy of these remarks.

ANOTHER INADEQUATE SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SOMLA JERAM.

This was also a review, of the court's own motion, of the proceedings of Mr. Shrinivas Balajee Chitgubi, first-class magistrate at Pachora in the Khandeish district, who, on the 6th April last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt to his wife, Mathi, by kicking her on the forehead, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

Mr. Justice Jardine said : The record of this case is before us, having been called for on the criminal return by this court. The prisoner was convicted by Mr. Shrinivas Balajee Chitgabi, a magistrate of the first class in the Khandeish district, of causing hurt to his wife, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate found, on the prisoner's confession and other evidence, that the wife died straightway from the hurt which was caused by a kick on the head. He records : "From the facts established, it would appear that the accused kicked his wife without any intention of causing death or of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, or the knowledge that he was likely to cause death or grievous hurt, but with the intention of chastising her in the ordinary way for a trivial fault on her part." He relied on Empress vs. Randhir Sing, I. L. R. 3 Allah. 597, which is a case where the accused threw a brick with a moderate force, which caused the person hurt to die of rupture of a diseased spleen, the accused having no knowledge of the disease. In the case before us, which more closely resembles that of Reg. vs. Govinda, I. L. R. 1 Bom. 342, the evidence of the hospital assistant who made a *post-mortem* examination is that the woman died from fracture of the parietal bone, which had resulted in effusion of blood on the brain. Following Criminal Ruling 33 of 21st May 1838, we think it necessary to call on the prisoner to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be reversed and his commitment to the court of session ordered on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under section 304, Indian Penal Code. There is no statement in the magistrate's judgment as to whether the prisoner's feet were bare or otherwise when he inflicted the hurt. As this case has not been made the subject of a reference to this court by either the sessions judge or the district magistrate, we also direct notice of the hearing to issue to the latter as representing the crown, and that a copy of these remarks be sent to him.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India.*—August 1.)

POLICE.

The services of Lieut F A Thatcher, I S C, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev J Lillie, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Ecclesiastical estabt, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years.

The Rev A Ferrier, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Calcutta, during the absence, on furlough, of the Rev J Lillie, or until further orders.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FORESTS.

The services of Mr J C McDonell, Deputy Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment in the Kashmir State.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major S B Beatson, S C, Inspecting Officer, Jodhpore Imperial Service Cavalry, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

Mr H G H Keene, Assist Comptroller Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr A Newmarch, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, is placed in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

Mr J Bridgnell, Supt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Supt, until further orders.

The services of Mr R Logan, Accountant General, Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties as Accountant Genl.

Mr G H R Hart, Depy Accountant Genl, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl. Bombay.

Mr G D Pudumjee, Assist Accountant Genl, Bombay, is posted as Depy Accountant Genl, Bombay.

Mr R A Hildreth, Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl, Bombay, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Supt.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut T G Blois-Johnson, Liverpool Regt, offg Wing Officer, 36th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps [illegible] has [illegible] Wing Officer, 43rd Gurkhas [illegible] Infy, having completed 18 m[illegible]ozen Cash. [illegible] service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps. Credit Rs.

Second-Lieut Clay will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Lieut W A Bailey, S C, 36th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for seven months ; and Lieut H L Fleming, S C, 36th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, for seven months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—Lieut F J H Wynch, S C, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 37th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Col L F Jamieson, Staff Corps, (m c) for four months ; Col W H Beckett, General List, Infantry, Ex Eng, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, (p a) till 18th February 1892 ; Capt C E W Macdonald, S C, Sqdn Comdr, 6th (The Prince of Wales') Regt of Bengal Cavy, (m c) for two months ; and Capt G S Goldsmid, S C, (m c) for three months.

Capt H M Briscoe, S C, Wing Officer, 42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy, is granted an extension of leave without pay from the 12th Feb to the 2nd March 1891, inclusive.

Col A Ollivant, S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

PROMOTIONS.

The name of Major-Genl H Moore, C B, C I E, S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Genls on the Indian gradation list, in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Lieut-Genl G J Molliss, Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps.—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels.—T F Hobday and E H Wilson.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col W G Cubitt, V C, D S O, S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.—Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary D G Mootham, attached to the Remount Depot at Ahmadnagar, to be Asst Commissary, supernumerary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Sergeants are promoted :—

C Hamilton, T. Naughton, C Warner and T Golding, Barrack-Sergeants, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Conductors, supernumerary.

Thomas Bradford, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Conductor vice Sub-Conductor Michael Hanron, retired.

J B Ralph, Supervisor, 2nd grade, [illegible] Works Dept, to be Sub-Conductor vice Sub-Conductor George Target, retired.

RETIREMENT.

Depty Surgn-Genl G Farrel, CB, Insp-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARD.

Good Service Pensions.—It is notified that on the recommendation of the Govt of India H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 31st Decr 1890, in room of Lieut-Genl J G Petrie, CB, Retired List Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, deceased:—Lieut-Col and Col C J Anderson, Staff Corps.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Engr G H Russell is superseded for absence without leave.

ORGANISATION.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the separation of the cadet from the adult companies of the Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps and their formation into a second battalion to be designated "The Second (or cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps," the adult companies being designated "The First Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps."

APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Mr. G Robertson to be Engr, vice Russell, superseded for absence without leave.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—Mr W Maude to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

PROMOTION.

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut J L Fawcus to be Lieut vice Spedding, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATION.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt E F Stranack resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Rutherford, Class 1, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways Traffic Dept, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government.

Mr C A Bull, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough, appointed to the post of Superintendent of Way and Works, Burma State Railway, with the rank of Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assist Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—H C Knox, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; H G S Savory, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; A C C Rogers, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; E C Herbert, Assist Engr, 1st grade ; J R Tickell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; E J Alexander, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; A J Oldham, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; W Beechey, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; E Baker, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; W Drew, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; E H Stone, Ex Engr, 1st grade ; A J Oldham, Ex Engr, 1st grade ; W R Shaw, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; Capt J E Capper, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; H H Gahan, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; E W Arundell, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; Rala Ram, Rai Sahib, Assist Engr, 1st grade ; Lieut R E Tomlin, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade ; E Baker, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; F Lang, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; G F Lamb, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; W A Johns, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; Capt C H Cowie, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; J B Chirnside, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; J E Dallas, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; G A Campbell, Ex Engr, 1st grade ; and C W Hodson, Ex Engr, 1st grade.

The promotion of Mr A Brereton, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, to Executive Engineer, 1st grade.

Mr C C Swetenham, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, N-W Railway, is granted language leave for one month and twenty-one days.

Mr T H Wickes, Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, and Offg Joint Secy to the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Dept, is confirmed in that appointment with the rank of Chief Engr, 3rd class, permanent.

Lieut-Col W H Coaker, RE, Offg Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, is confirmed in that appointment.

The services of Lieut H C I Birdwood, RE, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, are, on return from field service, replaced at the disposal of that Government.

Lieut-Col H L Wells, RE, Offg Director, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Dept, is permanently appointed as Director of that section.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the promotion of Mr E Hand, Assist Supt, class V, 1st grade, and Offg Supt, 3rd grade, to Supt, 3rd grade, temporary rank.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent and officiating promotions in the Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept :—G Barber, Assist Supt ; and W Barker, Offg Assist Supt.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr E J Jackson, Offg Depy Supt 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties the following temporary promotions are made :—

Major St G C Gore, R E, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 2nd grade ; Capt R J H L Mackenzie, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 4th grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 3rd grade ; and Mr B G Gilbert-Cooper, Offg Assist Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 4th grade.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Kinsman, Supt, Class IV., 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for two years.

AGENT TO THE GOVR-GENL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

Mr W H Rushton, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank), temporarily attached to Baluchistan, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr W E T Bennett, Assist Engr, 1st grade, having reported his return at Loralai from one year's furlough is posted to the Loralai Division.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Lieut C B Baldock, S C, Offg Adjt, Merwara Battalion, is granted sixty days' privilege leave.

It is notified that Major J H Sadler, S C, resumed charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Political Agencies from Major W H C Wyllie, C I E.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Lieut C H Pritchard, Staff Corps, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Assist Commissioner, Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised within the Merwara District.

Lieut C H Pritchard, S C, received charge of the office of Assist Commissioner, Merwara, from Lieut S F Bayley, S C.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 27th July 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief :—

2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regt—Lieut J W G Roy, to be Adjt, vice Capt L A M Stopford, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn C H Bedford, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major W Finden.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn J C Lamont, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Major A McGregor.

19th Bengal Lancers—Surgn A G Hendley, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major A Ker.

6th Bengal L I—Surgn D T Lane to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn N P Sinha.

6th Punjab Infantry—Surgn J W Wolfe, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major J T B Bookey.

20th Punjab Infantry—Surgn H W Elpluck, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Major A E R Stephens.

Wing 31st Punjab Infantry—Surgn P J Lumsden, to the medical charge of the Wing, vice Surgn E R W C Carroll.

Wing 36th Sikhs—Surgn W J Buchanan, to the medical charge of the Wing, vice Surgn-Major J Mullane.

2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles—Surgn W W White, to the offg medical charge of the Battalion, vice Surgn-Major W R Murphy.

2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles—Surgn H Smith, to the offg medical charge of the Battalion, vice Surgn-Major A S Reid.

Capt G S Goldsmid, Wing Officer, late 40th Bengal Infy is, on return from leave, attached to the 23rd Pioneers for duty.

The undermentioned officers passed in the Parvatiya (Colloquial) language at Manipur on the 8th June 1891 :—

Capt D C F Macintyre, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles, Commandant, Police Battalion, Naga Hills.

Lieut W D McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards, is appointed an Unpaid Attache in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr-Mr Genl's Dept, Simla, [illegible] from the 7th July 1891.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—

2nd Lieuts F Graham and J H Berners, 1st Dragoon Guards.

The undermentioned have passed the examinations noted against their names :—

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Sergt R Mytton.

Lance-Corporals T Fraser and J Wedderspoon and Trooper A P Wallis—Paragraph 92, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut J Coutts, 2nd Lieut J W C Fraser, Corporals P Fitz Patrick, B Price and L Menasse, Volunteers J Bunyan and E Campbell—Paragraph 99, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examinations noted against their names :—

High Proficiency in Urdu—Lieut C B Baldock, Merwara Battalion ; Higher Standard Hindustani—Lieut D M Babington, Royal Artillery ; and Hindi—J C C Perkins, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned has passed the examination in the Punjabi language at Meean Mir :—Qr-Mr Sergt W G Williams, Royal Artillery.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain R M Rodwell, 50th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, is extended to the date of the arrival at Bombay of the first troopship of the ensuing season.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt H C Wylly, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regt, is extended to the 5th January 1892.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Bde-Surg H S Muir, M D, is extended to the 8th October 1891.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut S B Smith, for three months, on private affairs.

East Surrey Regt.—Capt G Silver, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia :—

16th Lancers.—Lieut and Adjt R F A Sloane-Stanley, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lieut J E Tod, to Naini Tal, for six months, to study the Native languages, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

21st Bengal Infantry.—Capt W Thuiller, to Kashmir, on medical certificate, for ninety days, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of his sixty days' privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GENERAL.

Mr W H Grimley, Commr of the Chota Nagpore Div, is allowed leave for 2 months and 28 days.

Col E G Lillingston, Depy Commr, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Commr of the Chota Nagpore Div during the absence, on leave, of Mr W H Grimley, or until further orders.

Mr T W Richardson, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Depy Commr of that district, during the absence on deputation, of Col E G Lillingston, or until further orders.

Mr A Earle, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is appoint

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 4.

THE London and English provincial markets having been closed for the Bank holiday yesterday, the only fresh telegraphic news is from New York, where Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 100¼ cents per oz., but with demand Exchange on London half a cent. lower at 4·86½ dollars, and the United States Treasury bought 786,000 ounces of the metal yesterday at 100·74 to 100·90 dollars. The price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unaltered at 8 cents.; but Futures for September were 7 points higher, at 7·90 cents. The receipts of the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making 2,000 bales for the fresh week so far.

Here business continues to proceed with the usual monsoon quiet, there being little or no incentive to forward operations, while supplies of all descriptions of Produce are now on a greatly reduced scale.

COTTON has been steady in tone to-day, and an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has been established in the price of Dhollera in view of the unsatisfactory reports regarding the next crop which we noticed yesterday. Transactions have been upon a moderate scale and entirely confined to the Mills, which have taken 2,850 bales, of which 1,000 were Dharwar, at Rs. 160; the balance consisting of 700 bales of Nuggur, at Rs. 160-8; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 179; 200 each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 166, and Veerumgaum at Rs. 155; 150 bales each of Julgaum, at Rs. 154½-5; Indore, at Rs. 152; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 157; and 50 Unjari, at Rs. 161¼ per candy.

WHEAT has become quiet in tone and only a small business has transpired to-day. But prices are now changed for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, and the market is steady at previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,658	bales
Wheat	5,792	cwts.
Linseed	13,410	"
Rapeseed	4,019	"
Gingelly	3,490	"
Poppyseed	711	"
Groundnuts	2,068	"
Castorseed	2,430	"

FREIGHTS are firm, but the high rates asked by holders of tonnage check business, and we have no fresh engagements to report.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling, and rates soon dropped 1-32d., some Bank Demand having, however, been done in the morning at 1s. 15-33d.; but the decline has not brought our Mercantile Bills, which are scarce than ever. The market was flat at the close, with the highest forward quotation for Telegraphic 1s. 5 5-8d., ready sales being as follow:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 7-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5⅝	"
France do.	186	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. has been attained in Fours both for Money and Account, closing quotations having been 107⅞ for cash and 107 11-16 for the August setttlement. 107 is still the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES are still quiet, and beyond a decline in Maneckji Petit and Luckmidas Mill Scrip at our quotations, there has been no movement to-day to speak of. Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at Rs. 965 *ex div.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	65 67	53 5	50 20	46 73
Tuesday, Aug. 4	0 12	0 15	0 14	0 45
Total	65 79	53 20	50 34	[illegible]
Total fall to 4th August 1890	58 4	60 23	61 77	49 27
Total fall to 4th August 1889	54 97	59 55	57 41	51 59

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the total return of rainfall on 27th July, 1891:—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Bandora	48 27	Baroda	6 33
Panjoo	45 99	Mehmadabad	5 46
Valturana	33 37	Ahmedabad	9 80
Palghur	36 40	Viramgam	12 98
Gholwad	29 89	Wadhwan	7 0
Daman	30 44	Dabhoi	8 55
Balsar	27 80	Kharaghora	9 82
Nausari	25 29	Sovalia	8 65
Surat	22 24	Golhra	4 90
Kim	16 32	Oalwada	0 0
Broach	14 0	Dapoo	0 0

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the total return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations for week ending Friday, 31st July, 1891:—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Jabalpur	28 45	Nassick	12 59
Raver	11 45	Deolalee	8 86
Nimbora	14 23	Ghoti	47 54
Bhadli	16 55	Nargaon	13 66
Jalgaon	26 3	Warrengaon	15 45
Sirsoli	13 64	Hoodigi	2 13
Mhasawad	16 27	Mohal	9 34
Maheji	12 18	Madha	6 91
Pachora	12 20	Barsi Road	6 0
Kasgaon	13 60	Keim	6 87
Naddongri	12 45	Jehur	9 91
Challisgaon	11 47	Pomalwari	3 88
Nandgaon	9 97	Dexal	7 95
Munmad	9 5	Lanowli	104 24
Lassalgaon	8 55	Dhond	7 13
Kerwadi	8 49	Talegaon	18 10

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the following stations on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, being the quantity registered up to 29th July 1891:—

	In. cts.
Ghadeehi	9 79
Dhola	15 43
Jetalsar	26 31

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th August, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	10	20 a.m.	3	49
Teheran	4	2	20 p.m.	..	20
Suez	4	2	50 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 4th August, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	23	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	34	..	4
" Madras	1	44	..	1

Telegrams for Antofa-Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in the north of Chili, may be sent in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Mails for Persinn Gulf close at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th inst.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·838
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·878
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·4
General Directions of Wind*	WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	495
Fall of Rain	0·46
Total fall during month	0·52
" year	47·19
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th Aug.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BREWIN—August 4, at Chinchpoogly Hill, Arthur Laurence, the infant son of Fred. and Eliza Brown.—R. I. P.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1891.

THE gold medal of the United Service Institution of India has this year been awarded to the author of an exceptionally able essay, Lieutenant F. G. Cardew, of the 10th Bengal Lancers. The subject set for the essay was "Our Recruiting Grounds of the Future for the Indian Army—in view of obtaining the best material available for soldiers, the *Pax Britannica* having reduced the warlike spirit of some races which have hitherto supplied our native army by inducing their youth to lay aside the sword for the ploughshare." Lieutenant Cardew treats his theme with a marked absence of prepossession, and though the Bengal army naturally fills a much larger space in his sphere of vision than either or both the others, he is, as things go, almost generous in his recognition of merits and possibilities outside Bengal. Contrasted, indeed, with Sir Charles Dilke's confident marking off of all the Bombay infantry regiments and the whole of the Madras army as unfit for service on or beyond the frontier, the Bengal Cavalry officer's estimate of the resources of the three Presidencies is sanguine to a degree. "May we hope," he asks, "that we shall not be thought to err too much on the side of optimism when we express the conviction that an army which can from its three several parts produce three corps that will fight as the 15th Sikhs, the Madras Sappers, and the 28th Bombay Infantry fought at Tofrek is capable of taking its place in the front line against any power which may dispute the supremacy of the British in India?" From the writer of this sentence we should expect a fair and judicial treatment of the question, and this expectation has been in no wise disappointed. Dealing first with the Bengal army, Lieutenant Cardew indicates, at the outset, where its weaker points are to be found. For even in that army there are still elements scarcely more representative of the fighting races of India than are the much-decried Madras regiments. First amongst them come the Hindustani Brahmins—clean, smart soldiers, well-behaved and of good physique generally. It is not proved that they have deteriorated absolutely under the long British peace; but the question is a relative one, and no answer that may be given to it is of value, unless account be taken of the difference between the enemies that they had to meet in the beginning of the century and the enemy that may have to be reckoned with in the future. Tried by the final test of merit—capacity to meet a Russian force in the field—the Brahmin is found wanting. His day is past, and, as Lieutenant Cardew says, he should cease to be a considerable item in an army. Of the Rajputs in the Bengal army it is necessary to say that there are Rajputs and Rajputs—that many are called by that name who no more came from Rajputana than the Irishmen enlisted into Highland regiments at Glasgow come from the Highlands. There are six thousand so-called Rajputs in the Bengal army, but only one regiment, the 7th Bengal Infantry, has been as carefully recruited in regard to this race as it ought to have been, and there is great need for more careful selection. The Hindustani Mussulmans are spoken of with great distrust by Sir Charles Dilke on account mainly of a latent tendency to disaffection amongst them. Lieutenant Cardew scarcely goes as far as that. He generally condemns the class—of whom there are six thousand in the army—as worthless mainly because they are town-bred men, from whom the fighting spirit has departed, and who have not even the virtue of being smart and clean.

At this point of the inquiry the "weeding out" process comes to an end. Henceforth the question is not what castes should be avoided or taken in reduced numbers, but how the existing sources of supply should be more fully utilized and where new sources should be opened out. The Ghoorkas now number 11,000 in the Bengal army, and it is no easy matter year by year to repair the natural wastage of that important element in the force within certain limits. The Ghoorkha, when properly handled, is as good as ever he was; when improperly handled, as we lately learnt by painful experience, he will fail like any other ill-led fighting man. But there are political limitations upon the recruiting of Ghoorkhas, for if the sources of supply are too freely drawn upon, the Nepaulese authorities may be less complacent than they have hitherto been. There are Ghoorkha castes, however, who have not yet been drawn upon as freely as they might be—the Khas caste for example, against whom the chief objection is a tendency to Brahminical prejudices; and two or three agricultural castes, whom Lieutenant Cardew thinks would make excellent soldiers. No higher character could be given to any race than the essayist gives to the Jat, "a hardy, agricultural people, of exceedingly fine physique, entirely free from caste prejudices, brave in war, and readily amenable to discipline." They are the representatives of men from whom Lord Lake encountered stubborn resistance at the beginning of the century, and who at Bhurtpore sixty-five years ago held out with persevering determination against the British attack. But the Jat is clannish and will not mingle with men of other castes or races, so that if he is to be as largely drawn upon as he ought to be, he must be enlisted in special battalions. The fighting qualities of the Sikhs are as much beyond dispute as the justice of Aristides, and it is one of the most disappointing facts in the situation that the supply of that faithful race of fighting men is beginning to fall off. Disease rife throughout the Eastern Punjab and "villages rotting to decay" are amongst the causes assigned—a painful reminder to military statesmen that there are points of contact between military expenditure and the "condition of the people" question, of which they are not always as conscious as they ought to be. But the field that remains open to the recruiting officer is still wide on other sides. Lieutenat Cardew thinks that more should be made of the Mahomedans of the Punjab, especially of those of Rajput and Jat origin. The Dogras of Kashmir have been somewhat undervalued, but they are men of excellent physique and of some valuable soldierly qualities. The two regiments of men of this race which have been added lately to the Bengal army will give ample opportunity of learning more about them, and our relations with Kashmir will make the necessity of additional Dogra battalions an easy method. But it is amongst the 215,000 fighting men included in the generic term Pathan that the most fruitful sources of supply will always be found. They are men of varying degrees of constancy and of susceptibilty to discipline, but whether they be Afredis, or Shinwaris, or Waziris, or Orakzais, there is the material, amongst them which should enable us to look without misgiving to an ultimate solution of the problem proposed in the thesis of Lieutenant Cardew's essay. Amongst them, at all events, the "British peace" has exerted no deteriorating influence, and British frontier policy would proclaim itself the one great failure of British rule in India if with Baluchis along one half of the frontier, and Pathans along the other, we should long remain in doubt as to where our recruiting grounds are to be found.

The space which Lieutenant Cardew devotes to the recruiting of the Madras and Bombay armies is, for sufficient reason, much less than that given to Bengal. But, as we have already indicated, he is studiously fair in his examination of the merits and demerits of both armies. He does not regard even the Madras army as beyond improvement. The Madras Sappers and Miners, he cordially acknowledges, yield to none in India, not only as workmen, but in steadiness and courage. If the Madras army is to be made an effective fighting force, however, new elements must be introduced. Telegus must be largely replaced by the wiry Tamils, who at Tofrek contributed the largest share to the credit that the Sappers and Miners gained, and places must be found for Moplahs, Nairs, and Coorgs, who have shown fighting qualities. Madras, being now relieved, by the localization of four regiments in Burma, of a substantial part of its obligations in regard to that province, should be able to exercise a more careful selection in the recruiting of its army. The races of Southern India do not supply the best fighting material, but Madras has not yet selected the best even of the material that is available. Concerning Bombay there is only one passage in Lieutenant Cardew's estimate that needs to be seriously objected to. The Bombay army, he says, is distinctly an alien army, and it is difficult to discover how it can be otherwise. Nevertheless, the Mahrattas are still the predominating element therein, and he reminds us that almost the whole of the 28th Pioneer Regiment, "which has shown itself second to none in the field," is almost entirely composed of the races of the Bombay provinces. The foreign element in the Bombay army, however, is considerably in excess of the regulations. Bombay, if the word must be used, does undoubtedly poach for its recruits, drawing considerably more than twice the regulation number from beyond its frontier. Unless there is a deliberate desire at head-quarters to adjust the Bombay army to the character that Sir Charles Dilke has given it, we do not see how the limitation that has been laid down can be rigidly adhered to. When all is said and done, the Bombay army, with its large admixture of the foreign element, is as representative of Bombay as the Bengal army is of Bengal. Bengal does not suffer, as Lieutenant Cardew says that "the absorption by Bombay of these ten thousand men from the fighting races of Northern India is not felt by the army of Bengal; so immense is the supply that every part of the Empire can leaven its forces with the coveted material and more than enough remains for use on the spot." There is every reason, therefore, why the relaxation of rule whereby the Bombay army can "*prendre son bien ou elle le trouve*" should be continued, especially while the Government of India cheerfully allow a thousand men to be recruited for Hong-kong, and every British settlement in the East draws freely upon Upper India for its police.

A MEETING of urgency will be held by the Municipal Corporation to-morrow to decide upon the reply to be forwarded to Government in respect to the demand that they shall forthwith, in the middle of the financial year, provide a further sum of close upon two lakhs for the enlargement of the Police force, in addition to the Police charge of upwards of two lakhs and a half already provided for in the usual course. A committee was appointed in May last to consider and report on the subject of increasing the strength of the Police force and the financial arrangements connected therewith proposed by the Bombay Government. Those arrangements, harsh and unexpected in themselves, were not made less distasteful to the Municipality by the intimation that the contribution of ninety thousand rupees hitherto made by Government towards the cost of the Police force will be discontinued in two years. The ground for this startling departure from a long-standing arrangement was that the Government of India had intimated to the local Government that, in the next allocation of the Provincial grants, the sum hitherto contributed towards the cost of the Police of the City of Bombay would be deducted, that charge being, in the opinion of the Supreme Government, one which should be borne by the Municipality. Now the Municipal Act of 1888, passed with the sanction of the Government of India, set forth that the Municipality should pay "such proportion [not the whole] of the annual expenses of the Police of the City as Government shall from time to time determine." The determination to shift the entire burden on to the shoulders of the ratepayers of the city is not only flagrant departure from use and wont; it is a flagrant illegality. It must be borne in mind that the Police force, of which the Municipality is asked to bear the whole burden, is not under Municipal control; it is under the control of the Government, which appoints the Police Commissioner and disposes of the force as it deems fit, without any pretence of consulting the local authorities. Now throughout the rest of the Bombay Presidency and the greater part of India, the cost of the Police is not borne by the Municipalities at all; it is recognised as a charge properly devolving on the Government, which enrols and controls and therefore pays the force. This is the case in the whole of the sister Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, as well as in the Central Provinces; it is the system laid down by the Government of India itself as equitable, convenient, and in accordance with sound principles of administration. Those who control a force should have the wholesome sense of responsibility which comes of discharging the natural obligation of paying its wages. Those who alone can call for the tune, should pay the piper. It is an additional ground of just complaint that this new charge is sprung while the ratepayers of Bombay are as it is heavily burdened, in having to pay by far the larger share of the cost of the Police of a city which is a great seaport, and has therefore to be policed far in excess of the strength which would be required for local purposes. They are now threatened with the double increase of that burden involved in the augmentation of the force and the withdrawal of the small and inadequate contribution hitherto made by the Government. As general taxpayers they have to pay a contribution towards the Police of the mofussil districts and other Municipalities which are exempt from local taxation for Police purposes. Bombay, as a great seaport, is entitled, beyond other Municipalities, to special consideration from the Government when the adjustment of the Police charge has to be considered. Neither Calcutta nor Madras is called upon to pay for its Police force. This exemption is in accordance with the principle conceded by the Government of India in 1865, when it was the intention to make the Police a charge on local resources throughout India. The principal seaports were admitted to have a fair claim to the "privilege" of having at least a portion of their Police charges paid by the Government, while as a rule such charges elsewhere were to be paid under one uniform system out of local funds. It was in accordance with this intention of introduciug the principle of local liability that the cost of the Police force was first made a charge on the City of Bombay. But the intention was never carried into effect throughout the country. After many changes it was, with good reason, abandoned throughout nearly the whole of India—outside Bombay. In the mofussil Municipalities, where fifty per cent. of the Police charges were for a time debited to local funds, the obligation was commuted; the Municipalities becoming legally responsible for the maintainance of hospitals and infirmaries and public medical relief, and provision for the care of the sick on the outbreak of epidemics, and establishing and maintaining middle class and primary schools. In consideration of these new legal obligations, the mofussil Municipalities have been relieved of charges for the Police. But these new responsibilities have been equally enforced on the Bombay Municipality without any relief in the matter of Police charges, and now it is arbitrarily proposed to place upon this City the whole of the Police charges, from every part of which the other presidency cities and the mofussil towns are alike exempt. This is not fair to Bombay, or creditable to the Government.

It is a great pity that the vivacious and always interesting correspondent of *Truth* in Paris should have taken the trouble to transmit to Mr. Labouchere the irresponsible chatter of "members of the different Indian services" who sought to amuse her by "carping" at the Duke of Connaught for wholly imaginary offences while Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. It is true His Royal Highness is kindly acquitted of any design or desire to imitate "those acts which Pedro I. practised in his father's lifetime with the view of detaching Brazil from Portugal and setting up there himself as an independent Emperor." It is very truly—and quite superfluously—stated that the "Duke of Connaught so acted as to be quite above the suspicion of any such interest." We should think so. No one ever dreamed that it would be necessary for the Paris correspondent of a society journal to vindicate the late Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency army from such a preposterous accusation—which was never made. Not less preposterous, but, seeing that it is actually made, better worth emphatic contradiction, is this allegation: "The Duke of Connaught's head-quarters in India became the resort of intriguing Rajahs and disaffected natives who wanted to fish in troubled waters. (!) They were tempted to try and use the Duke for their own purposes, though, personally, he never encouraged them to do so; indeed, *if they hoped to lure him on through ambition*, he behaved in a way that was most disappointing"—instead of giving them his ear and his confidence, he gave them his photograph, framed. All this is pure nonsense. The story that Rajahs and disaffected natives went to Magdala House in the hope of working on the ambition of the late Commander-in-Chief and getting him to play the part of a Don Pedro, is the wildest fiction. We should like very much to get sight of the names of the enterprising Rajahs in question, and to learn whether they were in league with the disaffected natives who had the entrée at His Royal Highness's head-quarters. Colonel Becher, the Equerry, and Colonel Cavaye, the Military Secretary, were they cognisant of these conspirators in buckram, whom they allowed to approach so near, though the Duke *personally* gave them no encouragement to try and use him for their own purposes? Really Mr. Labouchere ought to take some little trouble to sift the stories that are sent to him for publication, and only publish those that are credible. The Duke of Connaught's relations with Native Princes while in India were entirely such as became the Queen's son. As we wrote on the eve of departure of the late Commander-in-Chief from India, the Duke had always remembered that as the son of the Queen-Empress, he had in addition to his duties as head of the B

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

Constant and excited *pro*-Russian ovations are taking place in many parts of France, notably at Cherbourg, to which port the Russian man-of-war Korniloff is now on a visit.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGANS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.

Her Majesty Queen Marie was seized with a sudden and alarming illness this evening, and her condition being critical, the sacrament has been administered.

REPUBLICAN RISING IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 3.

Telegrams received here to-day report the discovery of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government. A number of Republicans attacked the military barracks at Barcelona, expecting a portion of the garrison to join in the rising, but in this they were disappointed and a fight ensued, in which several were wounded.

It is believed that the plot has extended to Carthagena, Bilbao, and other provinces.

Several of the conspirators have been arrested and are being tried by court-martial.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE CORDELIA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Mr. Stanhope announced in the House of Commons that the official enquiry into the causes of the bursting of a steel gun on board H. M.'s Cordelia had convinced the Government that the disaster was due to defective steel, and orders had therefore been issued for the removal of all suspicious guns in the Navy.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

It is officially announced that a good service pension has been bestowed on General Sir George Stewart White.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN URUGUAY.

MONTE VIDEO, Aug. 3.

The Uruguayan Government has decreed one month's *moratorium* for the National Bank and in the meanwhile closes the Bourse.

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram has been appointed a Vice-President of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography which is to open in London this month.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

Lord Cross has written to Sir William Wedderburn, expressing regret at the impossibility of proceeding with the Indian Councils Bill this session, but he hopes to reintroduce and pass the Bill next session.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

The Treasury to-day purchased 876,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 100·74 to 100·90.

THE PANJAB LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug 4.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Resident at Hyderabad, has been selected by the Viceroy as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab on the retirement of Sir James Lyall next March.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENCY IN RAJPUTANA.

Colonel Powlett, Resident at Jodhpore, officiates as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana on Colonel Trevor proceeding on three months' privilege leave on the 27th instant.

A NEW RAILWAY TO MULTAN.

The Chenab river is to be bunded at Khanki and a canal made through the Richna Doab. In view of the development of the country between the Chenab and Ravi rivers, the Government of India are about to take up land for a new railway from Wazirabad to Multan by way of Chiniot and Jhang.

THE FOREIGN UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Tucker, First Assistant, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, will officiate as Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department on return from leave, Mr. Irwin going on three months' leave.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

Among the railway extensions in the Punjab are the line from Bhatenda to Bawulpore and a line connecting Ferozepore with the main line of the North-Western system between Amritsur and Ludhiana, which are shortly to be taken up. Both these extensions will be broad gauge.

STRENGTH OF THE FRONTIER FORCE.

As restrictions against recruiting among the trans-frontier tribes on the North-West border were removed some time ago, and the raising again of the 4th Punjab Cavalry and 3rd Punjab Infantry is considered desirable, the question of restoring the frontier force to its old strength is now under consideration.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY AT DELHI.

M. T. B. Skinner, of the Delhi Skinner family, has been robbed at Delhi of a jewel casket containing different articles of jewellery to the value of Rs. 5,370. The empty casket was found between the Kashmir and More gates in the city. The private servants of Mr. Skinner are suspected to have effected the robbery. The police, who have taken up the case, think they have a clue.

THE LUMSDEN MEMORIAL.

A meeting of the leading citizens of Benares was held on the 3rd inst. in Nandesar Kothi for the purpose of establishing a memorial in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, late Commissioner of the Benares Division. The Maharaja of Benares was in the chair. Two scholarships of Rs. 10 each and a medal to be given to the Queen's College was the form the memorial was proposed should take. A managing committee was appointed and a subscription list opened. About Rs. 1,100 were subscribed on the spot, excluding the Maharaja's subscription, which amount will be announced hereafter.

LADY HARRIS' *FETE* TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

The event to which all the school children of Poona have been looking forward with keen and pleasurable interest and speculating on the condition of the weather—which just now has as many vagaries as an English summer—took place to-day and, like everything the hospitable and gracious onsort of His Excellency the Governor undertakes, was a complete and undeniable success. The day opened cloudy and threatening, but long before the time arranged for the children to collect on the Volunteer Parade Ground the sun had broken through the clouds, and the day was as cheerful and bright as need be. The pretty green patch, surrounded on all sides by tall wooing trees, rustling in the cool, delightful breeze—a more inviting spot could not have been chosen—was laid out with marquees furnished with long tables and hundreds of chairs for the purpose of seating the youngsters whilst they were being regaled with tea and cake. The children commenced to arrive on the ground at 3-30 p.m. and were brought up in brakes; they were marched on to the ground, shown the tents reserved for them to partake of tea, and then entered heartily into the fun and merriment provided. Nothing had been neglected, no semblance of confusion, and every child was provided and cared for. There were all the attributes of a fair—the jugglers snake-charmers, dancing bears, performing monkeys, swings and merry-go-rounds, which kept the children laughing merrily until the hour for them to return to their home. Captain Jervis and Captain Cox organized races for which pretty prizes were offered, and none but happy faces were seen on every hand. The Governor's band discoursed gay music throughout the afternoon, to which the youngsters dance and romped. The bugle called the happy guests to tea at 5 o'clock and the long tables, beautifully laid and laden with cakes and fruit, provided a banquet fitting for such an occasion. Her Ladyship visited each tent and saw that nothing was wanting to complete the entertainment, and the hearty plaudits of floral offerings to their gracious hostess betokened the appreciation of the children. Her Excellency's kindness was not yet exhausted, and tea over, the children marched in procession through the drill hall, where each received pretty and valuable presents of work-baskets, dolls, photo-frames, balls, cards of carving tools, drawing slates, drums, &c., and heaps of sweetmeats. The carnival was again resumed and went merrily on until darkness set in, when the band played the National Anthem and the children dispersed with every manifestation of gratitude for the splendid entertainment provided for their behoof. Many ladies and gentlemen were present during the afternoon and took part heartily in the games, whilst her Ladyship, Lord Harris, Miss Croft, Colonel Rhodes, Mrs. Pottinger, Captain Jervis and Captain Cox were unceasing in their labours, laughing and playing with delightful abandon during the whole of the *fete*. The children were from the following schools:—Bishop's High School (145), St. Vincent's High School (200), St. Mary's School (160), Victoria High School (160), Poona Convent (160), Methodists' High School (112), Kirkee Garrison School (89), Ornella's School (100), Pensioners' School (38), Worcestershire Regimental School (25) and Lancashire Fusiliers' Regimental School (15).

THE RAJA OF RAJPIPLA'S STATE VISIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla paid a state visit to-day to His Excellency the Governor at Council Hall. His Highness was accompanied by an A. D. C. to His Excellency in the Governor's carriage with four troopers. A guard-of-honour of 250 paraded at Council Hall, where on arrival His Highness was received by the Under-Secretary, Political Department, who conducted him to the door of the Durbar Hall, where the Political Secretary to Government met him and conducted him inside. His Highness, having been received by His Excellency, took his seat on His Excellency's right and the Under-Secretary presented His Highness's Sirdars to all the members of the Governor's personal staff present. At the close of the visit His Highness was presented by his Excellency with *pan* and *attar*, the Under-Secretary presenting *pan* to the Sirdars. On leaving, the same procedure was adopted as on arrival. A salute of eleven guns was fired by the Artillery on His Highness's arrival at and departure from the Council Hall. The Governor, accompanied by Colonel Rodes, Captain Cox, and Risaldar Sayedulla Khan, left for Bombay by the midnight mail and returns on Thursday.

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

The Governor cut the first sod of the Nilgiri Railway yesterday at Coonoor. A large number of residents on the Nilgiri Hills were present. In the course of his speech the Governor expressed the hope that Government would soon receive applications for permission to extend the line to Ootacamund. The Governor then blew up a rock by electricity and a banquet followed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria arrived here yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 4.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania arrived here from Bombay on the 1st inst.

HONG-KONG, Aug. 4.

Steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 15th July, arrived here to-day.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior (extra) from Bombay arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 4.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Australia arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, August 3.

10 p.m.	80·2

TUESDAY, August 4.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	80·4

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, July 17.

The sound of reviews, dinners, processions, concerts, state balls, and garden parties was over. The Emperor tired to death, went to bed. He thought he would have a long sleep, a sleep all night, till at least five in the morning, when his horse would be ready to take him for his morning canter. He got so far with his long sleep that his eyes closed, and his mind wandered away from the State bedroom. When he awoke he was standing on some broad plain; it was neither sunshine, nor moonshine, nor starshine, but broad light; and with him stood the figure of a woman, armed with spear and shield. "King and Emperor," she said, "thou hast seen shows and plays; these things are nought. Those who move in them are like puppets for ignorance, because they know nothing except that they put on gorgeous raiment, and ride in coaches, and drink wine. Stay with me awhile and I will show thee England as it is—the real England." Then it seemed as if the plain on which they stood became a theatre, which was all stage except for one chair placed for the Emperor. Beside the chair stood the woman. He saw a farm. Over the fields tramped heavily the rustic, ploughing, hedging, weeding, reaping. "These, King and Emperor, are the men whose courage and patience have made the country; these are the real Englishmen. They are the conquerors of Agincourt and Waterloo; they drove the French out of America and India. They have settled the Continent of Australia, and the Isles of the South. They have no voice to make themselves heard withal; they want nothing but work and food and pay; *they do their work*; this is the supreme gift bestowed upon the Englishman above all other nations, that he does his work. This man does so much work that most of the people at the Court balls live upon it. Thou hast seen how they live. Behold, here, those who provide the means for such a life."

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The scene changed. The Emperor saw before him a great factory filled with those who drove the engines and directed the course of the stuffs from the rough beginnings to the dainty end. Said the Woman: "These are the men who create the wealth of England. They are so clever with their hands that nothing else of them is considered, and they are called Hands. They are not so deft and dexterous as the French, but they *do their work*, being Englishmen; and they do it better, and turn out more at the same time. They have nothing to think about from the time that the factory opens till it closes; but then they begin to think. Out of the labours of these men new families constantly arise, who join the throng of those invited to the Court ball. They are pale and thin of cheek, those men, but their minds are keen, and they will some day change this England so that thy grandson will see quite another place. Patience, King! To each his turn."

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The scene changed again. It was a small room filled with machinery. In it worked two or three men, while one directed and looked on. "These," said the woman, "are the engineers; the inventors; the men who are always perfecting and advancing. They do not grow rich; for the most part they are obscure; they work for wages in a factory or they work in a laboratory, and give the world the things that they find out; they never get any titles; they never get any invitations to State balls. But these are the men who think for England, and find work for all these hands, and drive the ships across the ocean—the ships which carry the cargoes of the world. Not to have seen these men is not to have seen this country. Yet not one of them is ever at a Court ball."

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Again, the scene changed, and showed the men of science, and at work. One was driving pain out of the world slowly and with infinite labour; one was prolonging life, slowly, but surely. One was conquering untamed forces of nature, pressing them into the service of man; one discovered how to communicate with another ten thousand miles away; one how to converse with another hundred of miles away; one showed how to preserve speech so that a man might utter words of wisdom for future generations to hear; one showed how to carry perishable meats and fruits, and to preserve them fresh and sweet; one made food plentiful. "These men," said the woman, "are those who make life happier, and widen our boundaries, and hasten the Reign of Peace. They are not found at Court balls, nor are they seen at reviews; they have neither wealth nor rank; yet not to know these men is not to know this land and this people."

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And again the scene changed. This time it was a multitude of men teaching, preaching, and writing. Some wrote commentaries on the events of every day, and teaching other men what they might mean; some wrote essays at greater leisure; some interpreted the present; some retold the past; all for the instruction of their brethren. Some preached when they preached of righteousness, the world listened and were moved; a few of them—which was a great pity—preached creeds and doctrines whereat the world scoffed and passed on. Others made songs and sung them. Others again made pictures of the world as it passed by, seeing things which their brothers could not see, and teaching, whether they wished to teach or not, by the mere fidelity of their pictures. "None of these men," said the woman, "are ever invited to Court balls; none of them wear uniforms; none receive titles. Yet not to know them is not to know this country. So," she concluded, "return, King, to thine own land. Forget the vain shows of this visit, and think of the things true and solid. These things that I have shown make the State; not the pageants that have been made for thee. It is a strong country—not because there are many in it who do nothing, but because there is a mighty multitude in it of those who work. Sleep, now, till morning, but forget not this thy dream."

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London has been crammed with people to see the German Emperor. Bunting flies everywhere; carpenters hammering up seats; policemen answering questions by the hundred of anxious country visitors and Americans. He has been among us—this young man who commands the biggest and best army in the whole world. Every one of his subjects who has arrived at eighteen is a soldier—past or present. And he is the Master of all these squadrons. I remember twenty years ago and more, in one of Arthur Helps's essays, that the writer asked what was to be the limit of all this soldiering. He pointed out that there were already three millions of men who might be industrially useful, all occupied with drill and drill, and nothing but drill. There are now twelve millions, and the number increases every day. What is going to happen? Perhaps, this. I see the Europe of the next century. I see twelve millions of grown men in Great Britain and Ireland alone. Every one of them is a soldier or a sailor, past or present. In France, in Italy, in Germany, in every country every man is a soldier or sailor, past or present. The ships are so improved that invasion is easy. The channel protects us no longer; the ocean protects our Colonies no longer. All the money is spent upon war material; the stores are enormous; the country is a vast barrack; the press is silenced; opposition, political agitation, parties—all are silenced; science is only of use as it invents new instruments of war. The roar of artillery has ceased; war is silent; the crack of the rifle has ceased; there is no smoke to be seen; the enemy is invisible; balloons carry on war in the air; submarine ships under the water. There seems no end possible; the whole of civilization concludes in war—war—war—the only purpose for which men were born; the only purpose for which he lives. The God of our children will be the God of War, and nothing else.

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As for the effect of this universal military system upon individuals, it will not be wholly bad. They will learn how to work in masses—how to work for each other: the old selfishness will be a good deal abolished; obedience, discipline, and order will become universal; those vices which the military system forbids will go out of use; but the military system has always winked at things which do not affect the fitness of the soldiers for the field. These things will flourish. The clergy will lose the whole of their influence, because the way to Heaven will now lie through the camp. All the new literature will be in praise of the army. In short, every man will become in mind and body a drill sergeant.

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Then—suddenly—without any warning, the whole of the armed camps of the world will melt away; the soldiers will lay down their arms; the armies will cease to be. Why? Because the long looked for invention will at last be made. It will consist of a little instrument, no bigger than a rifle, by which one man—even a child—will be able to annihilate a whole army, destroy a whole camp, lay in ashes a whole town. War under such circumstances will be ridiculous. Everybody will make haste to disband; the sword shall be turned into a sickle; every nation will lay in a small stock of the Universal Destroyer, and Peace—Smiling Peace—will return to the world, never to leave it again. It would be a pity to reveal the nature of this wonderful weapon—this Compeller—this Subduer—because otherwise the first half of this prophecy would not be fulfilled. Now every prophet likes the whole of his prophecy to come to pass.

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The air at this festive season is ringing with the *cliquetis* of knives and forks, plates, and glasses. There are public dinners every night. Great City Functions, dinners of my Lord Mayor and of City Companies, dinners of regiments, colleges, charities, societies, and I know not what. We are all dining together, and weary work it is. On one thing we can congratulate ourselves. Nobody, now-a-days, gets tipsy at a dinner. Ten years ago there were always some who had to be put into cabs and sent home speechless; twenty years ago there were always some who fell under the table and had to be carried away. Now, half the people drink nothing or next to nothing, and nobody drinks too much. No social customs have changed so much as those of drinking wine at and after dinner. In the year 1835, the German Von Raumer, dining with our Prime Minister, relates how they drank toasts from seven till half-past twelve. In the year 1820 a writer on dinners lays down a few simple rules, which he recommends everyone to lay to heart and to practice. For instance, port being the only drink, he advises everybody on the completion of his third bottle—Heavens! his third bottle!—to go upstairs and join the ladies. He will there be invited to take a cup of coffee. Let him swallow it very slowly, in sips, so that if he takes a hand at whist afterwards he may not mistake an ace for a deuce, or a knave for a king. On going home, if he is sleepless, the following gentle opiate is recommended:—A wineglassful of rum, another of brandy, half a glass of arrack, half a glass of curacoa, two or three limes, a little sugar, two wineglasses of water, all stirred together and drunk slowly, will, the reader is assured, procure the most restless man a night of sweet and sound asleep. After three bottles of port such a gentle "opiate" would send one of us poor degenerate moderns straight into the world of that sleep, from which there is no waking. And this was only seventy years ago.

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In the year 1853 there appeared a two-volume novel written by a young Irishman of great genius and wit. He was a journalist in the old days of journalism, before that profession had assumed anything like its present importance, and before it had begun to attract scholars as a serious calling. In fact, I believe that the journalists of forty years ago, with a few exceptions, were of the Bohemian order, men who were either unfitted for any profession demanding steady work, or broken down at other professions, or notoriously fond of elevating the elbow. To this rule there were, of course, many brilliant exceptions. However, the young Irishman published his novel, went abroad, and died of consumption in Australia at the age of thirty or thereabouts. He called it a novel, but he had elementary ideas on the subject of story telling, and it is really a long procession of characters, more or less amusing, who talk epigrams, more or less brilliant. Now, in this book, which I was reading the other day, there is sketched out a plan for obtaining Home Rule for Ireland—only the word had not then been invented—which is identically and exactly the same as that adopted and deliberately followed out by Mr. Parnell. It has fallen through for the moment, because they have quarrelled with their leaders, and it is quite uncertain whether it will ever again be seriously taken up. But it is certainly the only practical method by which a minority can impress itself upon the House, and eventually dictate its terms. And it is interesting to find it drawn out so long as forty years ago—and it would be still more interesting to learn whether Mr. Parnell ever read this novel.

A HINDU MARRIAGE SCANDAL.

A correspondent writing from Umrawatti to the Hyderabad paper says that native society there has, of late, been much excited over a marriage scandal which occurred a few days ago, especially as the parties concerned are all men of education, and consequently ought to have known better, when such agitation is being made about infant marriages and other kindred subjects. The father of the bridegroom is a schoolmaster, his eldest son is a graduate of the Calcutta University, and his next son, the bridegroom, an undergraduate, all evidently men of education and enlightenment, according to our informant. It was proposed that Rs. 2,000 should be given by the father of the bride, according to the custom prevailing of the bride's parents paying a premium, as it were, for an eligible bridegroom, the sum asked in such cases being generally regulated by the social position of the happy bridegroom. The bridegroom's party went to a village near Budnera station, arriving there a few hours before the time appointed. Most of the party having no umbrellas got a good drenching in the rain, between the station and the village—which little *contretemps* seemed evidently to have put them out of humour. When they went to the bride's house, they found that arrangements for their reception were not as yet complete. This enraged them much more, or, what is more probable, the incident was seized upon as an excuse for their subsequent behaviour. The bridegroom determined not to marry there, unless a further sum of Rs. 1,000, in addition to the Rs. 2,000 already proposed, was paid down. The bride's father and uncle fell at their feet and begged for mercy. But, it appears, instead of mercy, blows were showered on them, after which they all left for the station at Budnera, which made the bride's father and uncle mad with grief and anxiety, for it is the rule of Hindu society that the bride must be married that very night to somebody else failing the original bridegroom, otherwise excommunication and all manner of other terrible things should be the result. All importunities and efforts to win back the bridegroom's father and his party having proved unavailing, recourse was had to brute force. A band of *lattials* then marched up to the station to deal summarily with the bridegroom's party and carry him away. Matters came to a crisis when a goods train came thundering over the line on to the station, thus making access to the other platform impossible. The girl was married elsewhere, after great difficulty we learn, but it is to be hoped that it will be some consolation to her outraged feelings and those of her parents to know that it is proposed to excommunicate the bridegroom's father and his party for their conduct.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

DOUBLE RACQUET HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the drawing:—

Mr C La Touche and Mr W D McKewan	+4	v	Major Ryan, R A, and Lieut A D Creagh +5
Capt Smith, R A, and Mr H C Wright	Scratch	v	Mr J Dallaporta and Lieut Lawrence, R E +6
Mr N C Macleod and Mr H B Thurburn	+3	v	Capt the Hon Tyrwhitt, R A, and Mr F W Shaw +5
Lieut Rogers and Lieut Watling, R E	+3		Bye.

The 1st round must be played off by Monday, 10th August.

For the first time, a lady has this year carried off the Cobden Club sixty pound prize offered at the Universities for the best essay on an economic subject. The prize is competed for in successive years in rotation at Oxford, Cambridge, and Manchester. This year it is the turn of the Victoria University, and the winner is Miss) Victorine Jeans, B.A., of 10, Mayfield-road, Whalley Range, Manchester. The subject of the essay is "The Industrial and Commercial Effects, Actual and Prospective, of English Factory Act Legislation." At Yale College (U. S.) the Cobden Club silver medal of the year for proficiency in political economy has been awarded to Mr. Nathan Glicksman, of Chippewa Falls, Winconsin.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

An extra special meeting of the Monsoon Mud Sports took place on Monday, having been postponed on account of the weather from the previous Wednesday, and, judging from the success which attended it, it is to be hoped the promoters will soon again give the public another such afternoon in this the dull season of the Bombay year. The first item in the programme was the Spiral Race, for which there were 14 entries. Each competitor had to ride round each of six flags, riding without stirrups. Owing to the slippery state of the ground this proved a fatiguing race for both ponies and riders. Barton and Steel had an exciting finish for first place, victory just resting with the former. The method adopted by one of the riders of holding on by his spurs was evidently more satisfactory to himself than to his pony.

The Postillion Race was a pretty race to watch, as it always is, and Barton with his well-trained ponies, Nusser and Chang, fulfilled expectations by scoring a fairly easy win Lidbetter good naturedly ran in the final just after winning his heat, and finished second, riding very well.

Fifteen competitors appeared for the Cheroot Race, the conditions being to run 15 yards to a charcoal chatty, light cheroots, run back, saddle and mount and ride round a flag, landing home with cheroot still alight. Foulkes got well away and sailed in an easy winner with his weed in full blast.

Great interest was taken in the Needle and Thread Race (ladies' nominations, for which 14 entries). Gentlemen armed with needles had to ride 150 yards to where their fair nominators were posted with a supply of thread. They then dismounted, had their needles threaded by the ladies, mounted and then made for home, with needle and thread sticking in their coats. The threading operation was quickly performed, Mrs. Arnott's extra smartness enabling Meyer to just get home in front of Foulkes, who, threaded by Mrs. Dunk, made a hard fight of it.

The Victoria Cross Race finished the day's sport. In this race eleven would-be heroes charged down upon an ambuscade where dummies representing wounded were lying. A brisk fire was kept up the while on them by the enemy in the shape of four or five sepoys of the 5th N. I. Lidbetter was again to the fore and romped in first, with Procter second. No one enjoyed this race more than did the "enemy," who entered into their part of the proceedings with great zest.

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of prizes, which Mrs. Arnott gracefully performed. A vote of thanks is due to Capt. L. L. Steele for his indefatigable energy in arranging the programme and carrying it out, and he was ably backed up by the other stewards, Messrs. L. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. T. Reid, C. H. Ross, and H. Gill.

By the kind permission of the officers of the 5th N. I. their excellent regimental band discoursed sweet music during the afternoon, and a tent in which this regiment also dispensed refreshments to all their friends with their usual hospitality was much appreciated

The following are the results:—

I.—Spiral Race:—Prize Double Bridle.
1. E. L. Barton's Nusser.
2. E. E. Steel's Crawler.

II.—Postillion Race:—Prize Hunting Crop.
1. E. L. Barton's { Nusser. / Chang.
2. W. T. Lidbetter's { Kamal Khan. / Karamel.

III.—Cheroot Race:—Prize Cheroot Case.
1. J. Foulkes' Turk.
2. E. E. Steel.

IV.—Needle and Thread Race:—Prize Pencil Case.
1. Mrs. Arnott's nom. Belze, ridden by A. Meyer.
2. Mrs. Dunk's nom. Turk, ridden by W. Foulkes.

V.—Saturday to Monday:—Prize 3 vols. Badminton Library.
1. H. E. E. Procter's Dandy.
2. E. E. Steel's Crawler.

VI.—Victoria Cross Race:—Prize Hunting Spurs.
1. H. E E. Procter's Sheikh.
2. W. T. Lidbetter's Kamal Khan.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. KNIGHT COMPANION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish to thank the crew of the above steamer for the manly manner in which they did their duty in our late trying time. When it was found the ship was fast filling in Nos. 3 and 2 holds against the pumps, which on all times worked well, the order was given to swing out the four life-boats and victual them. There was no noise or panic, but every man did his duty in an orderly and obedient manner in the deck department. I am sorry I cannot say the same of all the firemen; but the serang and two tindals, I am informed by Mr. Keown, the chief engineer (of whom I am pleased to speak in the highest terms, and so of the second and junior engineers), behaved well and drove some of the firemen below with a taste of a rope's end. Seeing the ship was fast settling by the head, the order was given to jettison cargo from the No. 1 hold. This had to be done by hand and with much difficulty; but we managed to get out about 200 tons, which, under Divine Providence, saved the ship. At the time we turned round to run back to Bombay we were some 310 miles from port. At noon on the 29th ult., the chief officer (of whom I cannot speak too highly, as he never left the deck or his duty once from Tuesday night, 10 p.m., to anchoring in the Bay) reported to me that the engine-room bulk-head was giving way. Now this meant ruin and wreck. I went below and found such was the case, but the carpenter and chief engineer saved it by "tomming." It is all very well to give orders at a time like this, but you must have the men to carry them out. I again thank my people and hope it may be a long time ere they will have such another experience.—I am, &c.,

J. R. DURANT,
Master, s. s. Knight Companion.

THE FLOODS UP-COUNTRY.

The *Kathiawar Times* gives details of the last week's floods up-country. Rain being very heavy all along the line from Rajkote to Wadhwan, the Morvi Railway Line had been washed away in several places and all traffic suspended. The mail train which left Rajkote on Monday morning was consequently detained at Khorana. A portion of the Lalpuri Bridge was also said to have suffered damage and the portions of the line washed away were near Khorana, and Sindhawadar (on both sides). The mail train which left Wudhwan was also detained at Wankaner. Mr. White, the Traffic Manager, has been busy inspecting and getting into repairs the line. The mixed train did not start from here, in consequence, on Monday, and the mail train did not leave Tuesday. The post was brought on trolley at 12 o'clock on Monday night. The mail train, which was due here on Tuesday evening and which was detained at Wankaner, arrived at Khorana on Wednesday, and there being no crossing on the line at Khorana, the passengers were transhipped.

The trains are not running on the Morvi Railway, as the line between Khorana and Sindhawadar has been washed away.

At present (Wednesday) our postal communication seems to be entirely cut off. Two days' post for Bombay was dispatched from Rajkote on Tuesday night on trolley. The Bombay post, due on Tuesday, night, has not yet been brought in. It is not known how long this will continue.

The Junagad-Verawal section of the B. G. J. P. Railway has also suffered some damage. The Jamnager post for two days has not been brought in yet.

According to a *Daily News* correspondent, the Orient line steamer Chimborazo had a narrow escape from shipwreck on Friday evening (July 10) in the Toft Sund, Norway. The correspondent, telegraphing from Christiansund, says the steamer was returning from a pleasure cruise to the North Cape, and had over a hundred passengers on board, mostly English. A new pilot had been engaged to pass a rather dangerous channel. About half an hour after he came on board, a harsh grating sound, followed by the quivering of the vessel, showed that she had struck on a rock. In twenty minutes all the passengers were taken off in seven of the nine boats, and landed at a point eight miles distant. On the rising of the tide the vessel was floated off uninjured. The passengers are loud in their praises of the heroism of the captain and crew. A later despatch says the mishap was entirely due to the Norwegian pilot. The Chimborazo reached Bergen on July 12, but had to be detained for repairs.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA *vs.* Y. M. C. A.

The second Rugby match of the season was played on the Cooperage ground last evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. Clubs. Rain in some measure spoiled the pleasure of the spectator, an irritating drizzle falling during the game. Still the interest in the contest was so great and the enthusiasm so keen that the spectators watched the match from beneath their umbrellas until compelled to beat a retreat before a heavy shower that came down shortly before the call of time. The game was a very one-sided one, as was expected, but was nevertheless one of the fastest that has ever been witnessed on the Bombay ground. The Gymkhana, who were the favourites, were much too heavy for their opponents, but it must be said the Y. M. C. A. played a most plucky game. Reid, the Gymkhana captain, was seen in his best form, and the splendid fashion in which he organized his field and directed his men in their tactics won the admiration of the spectators. His team played a superb game from start to finish, while Clarke, the captain of the Y. M. C. A., also did splendidly; but it must be said the combination which the Gymkhana displayed throughout and their neat passing contrasted strongly with the play of their opponents in this respect.

The Y. M. C. A., winning the toss, elected to guard the Cooperage end. The ground was somewhat slippery and consequently afforded insecure footing. Reid "kicked off" at half-past five and propelled the ball vigorously to the opposite goal, where Clarke received it and returned it in a similar manner. The war raged for a time near the "half-way" line, when it was driven out of play. On being restarted Waller obtained a good run, but was collared before securing any advantage. The struggle for possession now waxed fierce on the near side, and, notwithstanding the superior weight of the Gymkhana, their opponents battled gamely in defence of their sticks. The ball travelled quickly from one side to the other and the players were dropping in all directions through the slippery nature of the turf. Reid now obtained a shot, but it proved erratic. From a scrimmage near the Y. M. C. A. goal he passed the ball to St. Paul, who took it to the far corner, though closely followed. It was seized by Reid again, whose feints were so quick and deceptive that he pierced the ranks of the Y. M. C. A rear brigade and obtained a touch in goal. He registered a try for his side, and when the ball was brought out McCausland stopped it, only, however, to be surrounded by his opponents. Out of another maul Allen captured the leather and passed it to Waller. The latter made a good run, but Merryweather was at his heels and forced him to surrender the ball. Reid, who was in a good position, now made a splendid shot and knotched the first goal to his side twenty minutes after play started. Clarke's kick from the centre went high above the bar, and when the ball was brought out and put into play it travelled to the half-way line, where the Gymkhana again shone in their passing. The play surged across to the near corner from the far side, where Reid collared the ball. He was much hampered by Joyce, to whom, however, he did not surrender it, but made a dexterous pass to St. Paul, who in turn delivered it to Truefitt, when it went out of bounds. When returned, Roberts secured a beautiful run on the Gymkhana posts, but he was intercepted by Symes and lost the ball. Waller attempted a run, but was collared by Anderson. The former player made a pass to Clarke, who fought hard to free himself, but without success. The opposing forwards closed round him, and after an obstinate struggle the leather was carried by Anderson on the Y. M. C. A. posts, and another touch-down was made in fine style that won general applause. Reid shot the position kick beautifully over the bar and accredited his side with another goal just before the whistle piped out "half-time." Score, Gymkhana, 2 goals and one try to love.

On resuming, the Gymkhana made a still more vigorous attack on the Y. M. C. A. goal. The Y. M. C. A. men here defended their goal remarkably well. Both sides struggled fiercely and jerseys were rent from neck to waist. After hostilities were opened by Clarke kicking from the centre, Anderson, whose form was also much admired, made a capital run across the field. Waller collared him in time to save his sticks. But the relief was momentary, for immediately after Hewitt made a touch-down that was devoid of advantage. Another maul collected at the Y. M. C. A. near corner, and from here the ball was shot into the very mouth of their posts, when Clarke sallied forth and tried to relieve the pressure. But the attempt was futile and another try was scored by the Gymkhana men. The impetuosity of Reid's forward brigade broke through all obstacles, and it was by the stubborn defence of their opponents, who contested every inch of ground, that they did not gain another advantage. The Y. M. C. A. played well together and succeeded in driving their opponents back to their own camp. Reid made a run across the ground, but as Clarke was rushing down upon him, he passed the ball to St. Paul, who, however, lost it. Fischer next secured a good run, but was thrown by Reid, who ran through his opponents with such skill that he gained a hearty round of applause of the on-lookers. He was intercepted by MacCarthy and Joyce, who did yeoman service in defence of their colours. The clouds were now gathering overhead and there was a general move to the nearest places of shelter. The rain came down in a sharp shower, but the game was not interrupted and both the teams kept up the struggle. When the whistle blew for the cessation of hostilities, the Gymkhana were victorious by two goals and two tries to love. The following were the teams:—

CIVILIANS (White).		Y. M. C. A. (Dark Blue).
J A Milne	Back	F J Clark
W C Symes, M F Reid, C St Paul	3 backs	E Waller, P Fischer, J Waller, F Waller
J H Merryweather, G E Hewitt	2 backs	G Lund, H W Joyce
C H Ross, R R Owen, A B Truefitt, C K Fairless, P Clark, G McCausland, J M Anderson, D F Vines, A N Other	Forwards	A Trevor, C Roberts, G Brierley, A Allen, J H MacCarthy, T H Hawes, F W Martin, H J Clark

There will be practice this afternoon (Wednesday) on the Cooperage. The following will be the sides:—

COLORS.	WHITES.
Home	Milne
E Waller	Tudor
F Waller	Walpole
Gunner Smith	Reid
Fischer	Hewitt
Symes	Vines
Joyce	Brierley
Merryweather	Clark
Ross	Parsons
Truefitt	Bell
Tudor-Tudor	Waters
Anderson	Balfour
Watling	Fleming
Simmonds	Martin
Owen	3 Gunners
Lidbetter	
McCausland	

It is stated that the original Little Lord Fauntleroy is dying. Cedric Hodgson Burnett, the son of the gifted authoress of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and from whom the principal character in that book was taken, has been taken over from England by his mother to Cannes, in order to obtain the treatment of celebrated specialists. The *Echo de Cannes* says the boy has no specific disease, but is gradually wasting away. He drives with his mother daily through the orange and lemon groves in the Croisette district, where they are living; but two hollow and sunken eyes tell their sad tale only too truthfully.

The unveiling of the monument to Victor Noir, the young Republican journalist who in January, 1870, was shot in Paris by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, was the occasion of an imposing manifestation on the afternoon of the 13th ultimo, at Pere Lachaise. A Paris correspondent says that the monument in bronze, by Dalou, represents Victor Noir lying on the ground, just as the bullet has struck him. Fifteen hundred persons were present, including several deputies and deputations with wreaths. The tragical death of Victor Noir is described in the *Figaro* by M. Emile Ollivier, who was Minister of Justice at the time. He admits that the affair very nearly caused the overthrow of the Empire. Prince Pierre Bonaparte having written an attack in the "Avenier da la Corse" on M. Paschal Grousset, a Republican candidate, the latter, according to French custom, sent two friends, MM. Ulric de Fonvielle and Victor Noir to the Prince to ask for an apology or a reparation. There are two conflicting versions of the interview, in the course of which, however, M. Noir was shot by the Prince. The following morning the *Marseillaise* appeared in mourning, with an article by M. Rochefort, who said "I have been weak enough to think that a Bonaparte could be anything else than a murderer." M. Rochefort was sentenced to imprisonment, and Prince Pierre was acquitted.

THE BOMBAY BUILDING BY-LAWS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices on Monday afternoon, when the debate on the draft Building By-laws was resumed. Mr. George Cotton, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were :—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivaji Dharmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

At the previous meeting, it will be remembered, the discussion on section 13, the approval of which was moved by Colonel Wilson and seconded by Mr. Sayani, was postponed in order to permit of Mr. Jagmohandas Vandrawandas framing an amendment on it.

Mr. Jagmohandas on Monday accordingly moved the following amendment :—"(a) Page 10, third line, alter the word '*fourteen*' to '*thirteen.*' (*b*) Page 11, third line, alter '*eighteen*' to '*seventeen*;' after '*thick*' add the words '*on the bottom storey and fourteen inches thick on the top storey.*' (*c*) Second para., second line, alter '*eighteen*' to '*seventeen*;' after '*thick*' add the words '*on the bottom storey and thirteen inches thick on the middle storeys and thirteen inches thick on the top storey.*' (*d*) Second para., first line, alter '*thirty*' to '*forty*;' second line, alter '*eighteen*' to '*seventeen*;' after '*thick*' add the words '*below the top storey and thirteen inches thick on the top storey.*' Third para., first line, alter '*thirty*, to '*fifty*;' in the same line and the next, omit the words '*but does not exceed sixty feet.*' Second and third lines, alter '*twenty-four*' to '*twenty-two*;' after '*thick*' add the words '*on the bottom storey, seventeen and a half inches thick on the middle storeys and thirteen inches thick on the top storey.*' Fourth para., omit the whole of this para. from '*If the wall* to '*thick,*' inclusive. (*e*) Second para., first line, alter '*forty*' to '*fifty*;' second line, alter '*twenty-four*' to '*twenty-two*;' after '*thick*' add the words '*on the bottom storey, seventeen and a half inches thick for the remainder of the height except the top storeys, which shall be thirteen inches thick.*' Third para., first line, alter '*thirty-five* to '*forty-five.*' In the first and second lines, omit the word '*but does not exceed fifty feet.*' In the second and third lines, alter '*twenty-eight and a half*' to '*twenty-six.*' After '*thick*' add the words, '*on the ground floor, twenty-two inches thick for the first and second floor, seventeen and a half inches thick for the floor below the top floor and thirteen inches thick for the top floor.*' Page 12, fourth para., omit the whole of this para., from '*If the wall*' to '*thick,*' inclusive. (*g*) Second para., first line, alter '*thirty*' to '*forty.*' Second line, alter '*twenty-four*' to *twenty-seven.*' After '*thick*' add the words, '*on the ground floor, and the first floor, twenty-two inches thick on the second and third floors, seventeen and a half inches thick for the remainder of its height, except the top floor, which shall be thirteen inches thick.*' Third para., first line, alter the word '*thirty*' to '*forty.*' In the first and second lines omit the words '*but does not exceed forty-five feet.*' In the second and third lines, alter '*twenty-eight and a half* to *thirty-one.*' After the word '*thick*' add the words '*on the ground floor, twenty-six and a half inches thick on the first and second floors, twenty-two inches thick on the third floor, seventeen and a half inches thick for the remainder of its height except the top storey, which shall be thirteen inches thick.*' Fourth para., omit the whole of this para., from '*If the wall*' to '*thick,*' inclusive."

Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laljee seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said he should not accept any amendment whatever which tended to reduce the strength of the walls. The by-laws rather erred on the side of the walls being too weak, considering the quality of Bombay bricks and brickwork. An amendment which would presently be moved represented his views on the matter, and he hoped the Corporation would accept it.

Mr. E.B. Carroll then moved the following amendment to section 13, suggested by the Commissioner :—"In By-law 13, paras. *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, after the word '*thick*' insert '*at its base*'; after para. (*g*) insert para. (*h*) as follows :—' In any wall over 25 feet in height the uppermost 15 feet shall not be less than 14 inches in thickness, and the remainder of the wall below the uppermost 15 feet shall not be less in thickness than the space contained between two straight lines drawn from each outer side of the wall at its base to each outer side of the wall 15 feet below the top.'" Mr. Carroll thought this proposition was a good one, and that there was no necessity for such a sweeping amendment as that proposed by Mr. Jagmohandas.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded this amendment.

Mr. Jagmohandas said he had no objection to add the proposed new sub-clause as a rider to his amendment, but he did object to the figure 14 instead of 13 in the new paragraph, and also to have the words "and the wall may be built in regular offsets" added.

The Municipal Commissioner said those words were totally superfluous, although he had no particular objection to them, but he repeated that he had a decided objection to altering the figure 14 to 13.

Mr. Carroll said he had no objection to those words either, except the word "regular." The word "*regular*," he thought, should be deleted.

The original motion with Mr. Carroll's rider, with the addition of the words " and the wall may be built in offsets," being put to the meeting, was carried by a large majority.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee seconded, the approval of section 19 as follows :—" Every person who shall erect a new public frame-building or a new frame-building of the warehouse class shall construct every external wall and every party wall of such building in accordance with the following rules, and in every case the thickness prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of which any such wall may be constructed, and the several rules shall apply only to walls built of brick masonry :—(*a*) Where the wall does not exceed *twenty-two feet* in height (whatever is its length), it shall rest on footings *twenty-four inches* wide, and it shall be *fourteen inches* thick at its base and for a height of *thirteen feet* above its base and *nine inches* thick for the rest of its height. (*b*) Where the wall exceeds *twenty-two feet*, but does not exceed *forty-four feet* in height, it shall rest on footings *thirty-three and a half inches* wide, and it shall be *eighteen and a half inches* thick at its base and for a height of *sixteen feet* above its base and *fourteen inches* thick for the rest of its height. (*c*) Where the wall exceeds *forty-four feet*, but does not exceed *seventy-eight feet* in height, it shall rest on footings *thirty-eight and a half inches* wide, and it shall be *twenty-four inches* thick at its base and for a height of *twenty feet* above its base, then *eighteen and a half inches* thick for a further height of *thirty-six feet*, and *fourteen inches* thick for the rest of its height. (*d*) Where the wall exceeds *seventy-eight feet*, but does not exceed *one hundred feet* in height, it shall rest on footings *forty-eight inches* wide, and it shall be *twenty-eight and a half inches* thick at its base and for a height of *twenty-four feet* above its base, then *twenty-four inches* thick for a further height of *forty feet*, and then *eighteen inches* thick for the rest of its height. "

Mr. Morris (Messrs. Gostling and Morris), in referring to the thickness of walls, asked the indulgence of the Corporation to allow him to speak once again. He was actuated by no desire to delay the Corporation, and he had no desire to oppose for the mere sake of opposition. Personally, as an architect, he should accept the by-laws, but he could not go back in his experience, which extended over a long period, and without one more protest accept the thickness of walls as passed by the Corporation. He felt that if the architects of the city had had the opportunity of discussing this, which was a technical and professional matter, it would never have come before the Corporation. Since last meeting he instructed certain contractors, one of whom was the contractor for the new Municipal buildings, to send him some specimens of bricks, and most of them were short of being 9 inches in length. It was impossible for them to get bricks of one size. They were all made in moulds of 9½ inches, but it depended altogether upon the nature of the clay—how much or how little moisture it contained, how much the bricks shrank; and consequently the Metropolitan Building Act had very wisely laid down the minimum at 8½ inches. He should like to know how they were to build a 9 inch wall with an 8½ inch brick. He maintained the by-law was therefore impracticable.

The President pointed out that a suggestion was coming forward which would, he thought, meet the case.

Mr. Morris said he was aware of the nature of that suggestion, but he could not agree to it. The effect of the by-law would be they would have to make a 1½ inch mortar joint, and that was fatal to the strength of the wall. The executive engineer would object to that, and so would the architect. He thought they should be satisfied with the thickness which had met their requirements for the past fourteen years, and which was the thickness demanded in England, where a higher standard of excellence obtained. Not only was it not practicable, but it would result in unnecessary expenditure on the part of house-owners; and he would ask if the High Court would sustain a by-law of this kind. He would strongly resist, and feel it his duty as a professional man to resist a wall being built of that description. He had consulted other architects in the city and they had agreed with him.

Mr. Jagmohandas then moved the following amendment :—Section 19, after the word " masonry" insert " and to footings built of brick or rubble masonry." And as a fresh paragraph : " The breadth and width of footings of the interior posts shall be not less on each side than the width specified for the footings of exterior walls of the same building." Line 4, alter the word " fourteen " to " thirteen ; " in line 6, alter the word " nine " to " eight and a half. " Clause *b*, line 4, alter " 18" to " 17½ ;" in line 6, alter " 14" to " 13 ;" in clause *c*, line 4, alter " 24 " to " 22 ; " in line 6, alter " 18½ " to " 17½ ; " in line 8, alter " 14" to " 13 ;" in clause *d*, line 4, alter " 28 " to " 26 ;" in line 6, alter " 24" to " 22 ; " in line 8, alter " 18 " to " 17½."

The President said that, with all due respect to Mr. Morris, he thought what was about to be suggested would meet the difficulty.

Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas seconded the amendment.

Mr. E. B. Carroll moved as a rider the following additional section (14A) suggested by the Commissioner :—" In all cases in these by-laws in which thicknesses are prescribed for brick walls, the following provision shall have effect :—' Provided that, if approved bricks of the size of 8½ inches long by 4½ inches wide are used

1	brick may be reckoned to be equal to ...	9 inches.
1½	bricks	14 "
2	"	18½ "
2½	"	23½ "
3	"	28½ "
3½	"	33½ "

Mr. P. M. Mehta said he thought it a pity they had decided to discuss " these things" in detail, for he did not think the majority of the members understood them. He confessed himself that he did not understand one bit about the whole thing. He quite sympathized with Mr. Morris, but it seemed to him that the rider of Mr. Carroll aimed at the object Mr. Morris had in view.

The President pointed out that the Commissioner agreed with the fresh paragraph which was included in Mr. Jagmohandas' amendment, and asked Mr. Carroll if he would accept it as an addition to his rider.

Mr. Carroll having consented, the motion, with the rider and addition of the fresh paragraph referred to, was put to the meeting and carried.

Colonel Merewether moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 20 as follows :—" Every person who shall erect a new building and shall construct any external wall, party wall or cross wall of such building of rubble masonry or other material, not being brick or ashlar, shall comply with the following rule with respect to the thickness of such wall :—The thickness of such wall shall be *one-third* greater than that prescribed by the by-law in that behalf for a wall built of brick masonry, but in other respects of the same description, height and length, and belonging to the same class of building."

Mr. Jagmohandas moved as an amendment in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Morris :—" In line 3, after the words ' masonry or ' insert ' of coursed rubble masonry or ;' para. 2, line 1, after ' such wall' insert ' when built of rubble masonry ' and alter ½ to ⅓ ; line 3, after ' for ' insert ' the bottom and top dimensions of,' after ' brick ' omit the word ' ashlar.' In line 5, after ' class of building' insert ' and the thickness of the intermediate portions shall diminish in regular offsets from the bottom to the top of the wall, and where built of coursed rubble masonry, the thickness of the walls shall be of the same dimensions as those given for brick masonry.'

Mr. F. J. Laljee seconded."

Colonel Wilson proposed as an amendment :—" Line 3, after the word ' masonry ' insert ' or coursed rubble masonry of approved quality.' In line 7, after the word ' greater,' insert the words ' in the case of rubble masonry, and 1-5th greater in the case of coursed rubble masonry of approved quality.' "

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya seconded this amendment.

The Commissioner explained that Colonel Wilson's amendment expressed the outcome of the objections taken by Mr. Morris and Mr. Gostling. The committee had very carefully gone into the matter and had arrived at the conclusion that the proposal they made was a sufficient safety margin, and nothing else could be accepted. He then pointed out that he had seen rubble masonry walls, the stones from which he could pick like plums from a pudding. He could then go straight to a house in the town and do that.

Mr. P. M. Mehta : How was it built then ?

The Commissioner : It was built before they had building by-laws. The work had been infamously done, and the least they could do now was to accept this by-law with the amendment suggested by Colonel Wilson.

The amendment of Colonel Wilson, being put to the meeting, was carried.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 21 as follows :—" Every person who shall erect a new masonry-walled building shall construct every external wall, party wall or cross wall thereof of such thickness that the superincumbent weight on the base of such wall if built of brick shall not exceed *five tons* per square foot of horizontal sectional area, or if built of masonry shall not exceed *twenty tons* per square foot of horizontal sectional area, or if built of rubble masonry or other material, not being brick or ashlar, shall not exceed *three and a half tons* per square foot of horizontal sectional area."

Mr Jagmohandas moved, as suggested by Mr. Morris, an amendment to the effect that the clause should be deleted.

The President ruled this amendment out of order, because it was sufficient to vote against it.

On a vote being taken, the motion was carried.

Colonel Merewether moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 22 as follows :—" Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct every storey thereof in accordance with the following rules, and in every case the height prescribed shall, for the purposes of this by-law, be measured from the level of the floor to the under side of the joists above, and shall be the minimum height of which any such storey may be constructed :—The ground floor or lowest storey shall be *ten feet* high. Each of the next three storeys (not including an attic or storey in the roof) shall be *nine feet* high. Each storey (not being an attic or storey in the roof) over the four lowest storeys shall be *eight feet* high. The attic storey (if any) shall average *seven feet* high."

The Commissioner was willing that this clause should go out.

On a vote being taken, the motion was rejected.

The discussion on section 23 was postponed till next meeting.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 24 as follows :—" Every person who shall erect a new building, and who shall in the construction thereof employ iron posts, girders, joists or other ironwork for the support of any portion of such building, shall employ and erect therein only such iron posts, girders, joists and other ironwork as aforesaid as shall, in respect to quality, description and dimensions, be approved or especially prescribed by the Commissioner in that behalf."

Mr. Morris objected to the words " description and dimensions." It was very kind of the Municipality to take that responsibility upon themselves, but he thought they ought not to do so, as every architect should be made responsible for his own dimensions.

Mr. Jagmohandas moved as an amendment the deletion of the words " description and dimensions."

Mr. Suntook seconded.

Mr. P. M. Mehta thought it would be better to delete the words "or specially prescribed" instead and moved an amendment accordingly, for he objected to the Commissioner having the power to say to him or anyone else, " You shall get your iron from a certain quarter." It was an interference with individual liberty, and he objected to it.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded this amendment.

The Commissioner stated he saw no objection to the second amendment.

Mr. Carroll thought it might be as well to drop the words " description and dimensions," substituting the word " strength."

Mr. Mehta agreed to this, and the motion was put to the meeting and carried with the following alterations :—the word " strength" being inserted instead of " description and dimensions," and the words " or specially prescribed " being deleted.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 25 as follows :—"Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the flat and roof of such building, and every turret, dormer, lantern-light, sky-light, or other erection placed on the flat or roof of such building to be externally covered with slates, tiles, metal, or other incombustible materials, except as regards any door, door-frame, window or window-frame of any such turret, dormer, lantern-light, sky-light or other erection. He shall also cause every gutter, shoot, or trough in connection with the roof of such building to be constructed of incombustible materials."

Mr. Morris thought there would be very serious objection to this on the part of every house-owner in Bombay. The clause was impracticable and, if carried out, would throw enormous expense on house-owners. He therefore suggested that the section should be deleted altogether.

Mr. Jagmohandas moved that the section be deleted.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

The Commissioner explained that the section was only an expansion of section 349 of the Act. Personally he objected to it being deleted, and remarked that, in his opinion, the hardships it would incur had been enormously exaggerated.

Mr. P. M. Mehta quite agreed with the Commissioner in the desire to secure incombustible houses in Bombay, but he thought requirements should be reasonable.

The motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried by a large majority and the Corporation adjourned.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

Dedication of women to deities from priestesses to Appollo to the wives of the Dahomian Python—God Dauh—is an old and world-wide affair. And the purposes for which they have been dedicated are diverse. Jephthah dedicated and devoted his daughter to bring about a victory and destruction of enemies. Delitsch thinks the girl was not (certainly) immolated, and that, probably, she was, according to custom, condemned to virginity. The fact of girls being dedicated as " living sacrifices " to deities merely noted, for though it is not amiss to have it in mind its consideration is not likely to help much just now.

In India, of girls dedicated to deities, the best known are those joys to gods and man—the dancing girls. Among the Kakatias, a sect of weavers in Conjeeveram (and perhaps the custom obtains elsewhere), the eldest daughter is always dedicated to a deity; but she does not thereby attain any superior right to property. She is taken to a temple, with rice, cocoanuts, sugar, etc. A plaintain leaf is placed on the ground, and on it some raw rice; and on that a brass vessel containing water; mangoe leaves and Dharba grass are put into the vessel, a cocoanut and some flowers are placed on the top of it, and the water is purified by muntrams, and the leaves, grass, and water are lightly thrown over the girl. A thread is then tied to her left wrist, and she swallows a pill of the five products of the cow for purification. She is then branded with a *chakra* on the right shoulder and with a sheuk (1) or chauk on the left, and her forehead is marked with the god's " iramam," the priest prays for her, and she distributes alms and presents. A *tali*, which has been lying at the god's feet, is then placed on her neck by a senior dancing girl (there are no Basivis there) to whom she makes obeisance. She is given tridhan (2) drink, a piece of cloth is tied on her head, she is decked with flowers and crowned with the god's cap or mitre (Shrada Sopani), she offers worship through the priest, and is taken home with music. At night she comes to the temple and dances before the idol with bells on her feet. She is not a vestal, and she may play her music; but she is the god's, and if not dedicated would soon be cut off from the living; so for her own benefit and chiefly for the benefit of her family, she is dedicated. To avoid legal complications the public ceremony takes place after puberty.

But her dedication and that of other women of all ages would appear to have been for quite another purpose to that for which the Basivi is dedicated.

Perhaps the Basivi institution have come out of that institution of ancient Hindoo Law styled " the appointed daughter."

Institutes of Manu No. 127 : " He who has no son may appoint his daughter in this manner to raise up a son for him saying ' The male child who shall be borne from her in wedlock, shall be mine for the purpose of performing my obsequies.' "

It is elsewhere laid down she herself may perform them.

Again Manu : " In this manner Daesha himself, lord of created beings, anciently appointed all his fifty daughters to raise up sons to him for the sake of multiplying his race." So it would appear to be an old story.—The primary reasons for man's desiring male offsprings were probably for multiplying his race and performing his obsequies : inheritance of property would have come afterwards (when there was some property to inherit), and perhaps the primitive right to it was guided by the necessity for its being devoted to the first two purposes—continuation of the family, and performance of obsequies at death and afterwards. It would appear that in old Hindoo Law it is the spiritual affinity with the deceased which gives the heirs the right to the property.

" King Henry held it at life's whole gain
That after his death his son should reign."

The desire is indeed strong (3), and guided more and more by the desire to retain property in families, some curious arrangements have grown out of it in different societies. The sanction of Hindoo Law for a kinsman begetting a son on a childless woman is well known, and this is not unknown, even now chaste women submitting to cohabitation with another of the caste, or kin if possible, but at any rate one supposed to get sons when after some years of married life there is no sign of issue.

Appended are some extracts from works on Hindoo Law on the subject of the " appointed daughter," and also on the husband giving place to another.

For public reasons, spartan women who were barren were compelled to cohabit with men other than their husbands, to produce children. " Plato mentions . . the duty incumbent upon every individual to provide for a continuance of representatives to succeed him as ministers of the Deity." But this point need not be pressed. We are told that Greeks sometimes adopted sons for the purpose, when they had none—as Hindoos—and that brothers were permitted to marry with sisters even if born from the same mother, as Cymon did with Elpinice"—doubtless for retaining property in the family. In Athens, the heiress of a man dying intestate was compelled by law to marry her nearest kinsman not in the ascending line, doubtless also for retention of the family property. These and kindred facts are, of course, well-known, and classic ground will be left to those who know more of it than the writer.

In the XVII chapter of Numbers we see that the daughter of Zalophe had stood before Moses and said : " Our father . . . had no sons. Why should the name of our father be done away from among his family because he hath no sons ? Give unto us, therefore, a possession among the brethren of our father ;" and the Lord decided they should have it ; and (Chap. XXXVI) they were required to marry in their father's family in order that they might keep the property in it.

Ruth (Chap. IV.) was " purchased " to raise up the name of the dead upon his inheritance that the name of the dead be not cut off from among his brethren."

Returning to India, " amongst the Western Kunnuvans (of the Madura District) a very curious custom is said to prevail. When an estate is likely to descend to a female, in default of male issue, she is forbidden to marry an adult, but goes through the ceremony of marriage with some young male child, or in some cases with a portion of her father's dwelling house, on the understanding that she shall be at liberty to amuse herself with any man of her caste, to whom she may take a fancy : and her issue, so begotten, inherits the family property, which is thus retained in the woman's family. Numerous disputes originate in this singular custom, and Madura Collectors have sometimes been puzzled not a little by evidence adduced to show that a child of three or four years was the son or daughter of a child of ten or twelve. I have heard of such, and even more apparently absurd instances in Madura. Another curious custom found in the same district (Madura), is perhaps accounted for through the desire to perpetuate the family—to make sure of doing so—of fathers getting adult women as wives for their infant sons, and themselves cohabiting with those women begetting on their bodies children who are affiliated to the infant husbands. When the infant husbands grow up, they find wives for the male children affiliated to them, and cohabit with those wives, and so the custom goes on—a kind of advance system for taking a very strong grip of Old Time's forelock.

The more familiar instances, as that among the Hebrews of widows passing to their brother-in-law, an arrangement parallel among several people in South India, need not be noticed ; nor need the institutions of polygamy and polyandry, of which some curious examples are also to be found in South India, be here considered in their bearing on the subject for arrangements and institutions which help to spin out families are many and varied ; it may be accepted that Basivinism is but one of many " long results of Time " for the same purpose.

But it is unique in that it is the only one through which all the privileges of the male sex can be assumed by a female. The aberration of inheritance to the female line is therefore not so strange when this is borne in mind. What seems most noteworthy is that Basiviws can perform their parent's obsequies, and I have interviewed many who have actually done so—for both father and mother.

The Basivis family is generally small ; many of those seen by me had only one daughter, their mother, and grandmother the same ; so the family-name sometimes descends through women for several generations. Data may be obtained by and by. At present I should say they are not prolific, and this is as might be expected. For the parents of Basivis are not prolific, sterility usually prompting the vow. There were fourteen children (living and dead) born to ten Basivis, mostly middle-aged, seen by me. Three had three children and three had none. Few had any brother and sister living when they were dedicated.

The appointed daughter was apparently married, but her children were her father's and took his name, the appointment having the effect of retaining her in her father's family instead of joining her husband. In fact, she was simply used to produce sons for her father, who had none, and, if she had none, she was " by a legal fiction supposed after appointment to stand in place of a son," as Sir Thomas Strange puts it. That she herself was held as a son and possessed of all a son's privileges would appear from the extract quoted in the appendix. The " Putrika-pulia," a son of the appointed daughter, was of two kinds, according to Vasishta—her son and herself—and he says : " It is declared in Vedas, ' A maiden who has no brother comes back to the male ancestors of her own family ; returning she becomes their son. It may be that Basivis as their prototypes were originally dedicated or devoted while yet unborn, hoping they would be of the male sex (*see* the authority of the Brahma Puran, etc.), and when they were female they were let to get sons as they could, by the favour of God and the help of man they were the God's, and he could do with them as he pleased.

But the features of the dedicating ceremony deserve notice, as Greek brides were showered with sweetmeats on entering the bridegroom's house, " as emblems of plenty and prosperity" and as Hindoo and English brides are showered with rice, so in her dedication is the Basivi showered with rice, suggestive not only of plenty, but prolific men. The Roman bride carried a distaff and spindle with wool to her husband's house, and before entering she wound the wool round the door post, (1) and where she received the key of the house, placed the distaff and spindle on a sheepskin doubtless symbolic of her agreement to undertake her wifely duties in the house. The signification of the Bisivis winding thread round some of her paraphernalia is not clear. But winding thread round sacred objects is common, *e.g.*, thread is wound round the ear as part of the *puja* make to it. Before the idol is placed on it, Hindoo brides and bridegrooms are, is well known, wound round with thread. It is not intended to suggest that anything in these ceremonies is the result of Western influence, though, of course, they may as well say that " walking the devil " was in any way connected with Hindoo women circumbulating the *pipal* tree. But perhaps they may help for guidance, and unravelling ritual and ceremonial, always changing, is not easy (2). The Basivis wand and begging basket would make it appear she was to be a beggar and not a housewife ; and her religious duties would indicate that she was a devoted servant of the deity. Branded marks are probably but visible signs of subordination to the deity. " Set me . . . . as a seal upon " thine arm " we read in. " The Song of Songs " and other passages in the Bible—Lev. XIX, 28 ; Ezek. IX., 4 ; Rev. VII, 3 ; and IX, 4, seems to refer to such marks which are of the nature of those which the Madura Kuller (3) makes on his arm with a stone, or the scars which the ayar makes on his forehead.

That a cane wand is part of the Basivi's insignia seems curious. There is some sanctity attached to it and the begging basket, for they are never parted with, and after death are thrown in the water to " Gangamma." A staff about the length of the Basivi's wand, but thicker, is one of the insignia of a *guru*. One I know of has a staff which has been handed down from *guru* to *guru* from time immemorial, and in his absence is worshipped as " the king's wand staff" used to be reverenced in England as representing the king's person ; and he has besides, a seal and a square of cloth to be used with the corners tied together and worn on the left arm for holding alms. This *guru* is a great man among the Lingaits, who unlike other Hindoos who worship God and then their *guru*, worship their *guru* and then God, Siva—Iswara ; for he is the living personation whom they can see of God whom they cannot see. That the begging basket is part of the Basivis insignia is not surprising, for the sanctity of begging is an old story in India ; and a great man as the Lingait *guru* has his begging cloth. It may be thought that the waud, as a sort of staff, and the begging basket, were suggestive of homelessness—having become a wanderor, or as one cut off from the work-a-day world ; and the Basivi's wand and the *guru's* staff may be viewed in the same light. But I am aware of nothing to support such a theory. Oldenberg in his " Buddah " says nothing of the monks having staves ; but he shows how they were required to have the yellow robe, and the begging bowl held in the hands. If they held the bowl in the hands, *i.e.* both hands, it is not likely they carried a staff. It is doubtful that the wand is significant of the Basivis ever having been wanderers. Apparently Cassandra, Apollo's priestess, had a wand—

(4) " Cast from thee, O my daughter, cast away
Thy sacred wand "—

Says Hercula on hearing of her intended relations with Agamemmon.

That staves were sometimes considered by the Hebrews for something quite outside the apparently obvious purpose of walking sticks would appear from the references to them in the Bible (5) ; and perhaps the family history of such signs of office is not quite the same in India to what it is elsewhere. Such tokens have been traced by Mr. H. Spencer for weapons emblematic of power or dignity of a chief or king—as the sacred sword worn by a Japanese noble, and the spear borne by Sani ; weapons being commonly borne for dignity, when there was no real occasion to use them, and I see that when the missionaries first visited Madagascar an officer of the Queen—" the Isitialaingra," an officer bearing the silver spear, is mentioned. On the other hand such tokens have been traced from tokens sent round to summon the people to fight, the things representing the king's person, such as staves and wands of office. An arrow was sent round in Norway. To this day a broken arrow sent round summons the hill people in the North of the Madras Presidency to fight. The signification of the Basivi's wand is therefore by no means clear; for not only do we not see any use for it, but its pedigree as a token of office may be something not known to us. Cane wands are sometimes kept near idols and supposed to contain much virtue. There was a reference to this in my note on a certain mode of exorcism ; also in that of village festivals. As is well known, cane sticks are brought by pilgrims from Rameswaram to North India. Pilgrims, I have met, say they take them for purposes of worship in their homes in the North, and as tokens of having been to Rameswaram ; also for walking ; seldom for the latter purpose, for they are generally wrapped in cloth and slung on the back ; not altogether for tokens, for one would think a pebble from the breach and of the place would be a better token than a cane grown 120 miles away sold outside the temple. These facts are noted as it may be worthsome ones while to trace out the history of wands and stones of office in India. At present I am quite unable to see the meaning in the Basivi's wand. The *chowri*, a hair fan, would seem to imply service to the god, or good as seven, for Basivis of some local goddesses too are invested with a charm which they carry in their possession. Though the dedicating ceremony looks much like a marriage ceremony, it seems doubtful that Basivis were ever supposed to be wives or concubines of deities. This, of course, they may have been and girls were dedicated to goddesses after the original purpose of dedication was lost, though the dedication itself remains in vogue. The girl carrying the sword, representing the bridegroom, from her side, placing it in the god's sanctuary, as if to emphasise her connection with him from their view, and it reminds us of Grimmi's story of the Two Brothers, which tells how that a sword lay on the bed between the Princess and her brother-in-law, the other Grimm.

Lacking invention, it may be the people handed over the girl to their house gods, inventing the marriage ceremony for want of another, and some sanctity or attachment to the god or goddess was expressed by the semi-mendicant character assumed.

We have seen how the Basivis appear to have grown out of the " appointed daughter " arrangement, and that the Basivi is not married as the " appointed daughters" were, and that the Basivi is given to the god or goddess by a ceremony representing a marriage ceremony, and that she is a kind of mendicant.

It is not for me to draw any decided conclusion ; the subject was only unravelled by me in this region a few months ago, and it cannot be dealt with all at once. Moreover, we really know very little of the old popular institutions of the country, and have slender data to go on : interpretation of ceremonial will probably yield the best results, and as nothing connected therewith should be neglected the Basivi's wand has been treated to more space than perhaps is its due.

As somewhat akin the subject, illustrating the turn of mind which brings about dedications to deities, it may be mentioned that there is a goddess (Huligamma) to whom there are dedicated not only numbers of Basivis, but men who are born eunuchs or in some way malformed. These dress exactly as women, and might be mistaken for women, and at Huligamma's yearly festival at her temple on the left bank of the Tungabhudra River, close to the Southern Mahratta Station, Mumedabad, in the Nizam's territory (in Sir Salar Jung's estate) numbers of them may be seen. They carry on the head a circular basket, in the centre of which is a kind of Kalisam, representing the goddess, and about it and in it are various genuine ornaments and toilet gear. One of these individuals questioned by me said he was born a eunuch, and being afflicted with rheumatism seven years ago he assumed female attire in the name of Huligamma, and has worn it ever since. His rheumatism was cured, and he feels boand to the goddess.

He has no material wants, his family being well off, and though his brothers do their best to keep him at home and give him anything he can want, he feels compelled to go about the country asking for alms. " It is my destiny, he said ; and he looked very sad over it, poor fellow. Curious, too, men who are or believe themselves impotent, temporarily or permanently, as a form of vow assume female attire in the name of this goddess in the hope of restoration of virile power, and of course their hope is fulfilled. This throws a little light on Basivis. The girls were perhaps given to the deity as a form of vow. All devotes of Huligamma wear a necklace of white beads, any number.

Old father antic—the Law, has had some sport with Basivis, and threatened to wipe them out ; not, of course, considering that a vice which has the general approbation is not an insidious one and not considering that the most he could achieve would be to prevent dedicaton until after puberty, when virginity is frail and is almost certainly assailed ; and that girls so dedicated, and not having the same estimation as those dedicated, are the dangerous period, the sanctity such as it is sufficient to preserve esteem, would soon be a thing of the past, and the form of dedication would survive as an initiation into nothing but a sort of prostitution. Its hand has been stayed, and it is well.

As for the institution itself as a means of handing over property, there has not been a single case of a male member of a family using the civil court to oust a Basivi or her family from property which by Hindoo Law is not hers.

P. S.—Mr. Herbert Spencer says he finds it nowhere recorded in law what relative or descendant performs the obsequies of deceased parents in communities observing succession in the female line. In case the question be here raised I may note that amongst the people of the Malabar Coast where succession through the female line obtain, a man's sister's son and not his own son inherits. A man's sister's son and a woman's own son as their respective nearest blood relations, perform funeral rites. " This is the rule." My authority is the Rev. S. Mateer, author of " Native Life in Travancore." Though everywhere succession is altogether through women, funeral rites are still performed by men.

Dr. Dymock then read the following note upon the same subject : —

It is generally admitted that the dedication of females to idols is a survival of human sacrifice. At the Myletta festivals, which were connected with the worship of Moloch or Baal, females were obliged to purchase exemption from being sacrificed by prostitution. The Basivis are similar to the Muralis of this part of India and the Jogenes of Kanara. Kandoba is the usual Siva ayatar to whom the Muralis are dedicated and he has several important shrines in the Deccan, Jejuri, Khanpur, Mallegaum, &c. Boys are also dedicated and are known as *Waghia*. The Muralis are familiar to us in Bombay, and may be seen at Walkeshwar on fair days, with a circular basket or box on their heads, covered with red cloth and surmounted by a number of brass ornaments ; it contains an image of Kandoba. These women are believed by the lower classes to have prophetic power when they affect to be possessed by the god. The Murali also earns money in Bombay by singing *lanis* in praise of Kandoba at private parties held by Marathi Hindoos. In short, her sources of income are of the same nature as those of the Basivis.

Human sacrifices, which were common to all ancient nations, have been habitually offered up to quite a late date in India. Up to 1860 the Khonds made their Meriah sacrifices ; and even now cases are occasionally heard of. In a recent number of our Journals a case of human sacrifice by Goa fishermen is recorded, and the sacrifice of Europeans before the dragons at Manipur still occupies our attention. It appears that females were at one time sacrificed in India, but that the practice was afterwards forbidden ; this prohibition probably led to their dedication to idols.

As regards the performance of funeral obsequies, if there is no male relation, females must necessarily perform them, and instances of their having done so are not uncommon. I have heard of a case in which the male relatives absented themselves out of enmity on purpose to give annoyance to the woman.

I do not see any difficulty about the signification of the Basivi's staff. A staff or wand has always been the symbol of deputed authority. According to the Grihyasutra of Asvalayana the *guru* licenses his *chela* by giving him a wand and saying " You are a branch born of the tree, protect me on all sides." Among the ancient Franks giving a branch of a tree was used to signify the transference of property and as a sign of contract. In India crossed sticks signify possession, and when placed in a doorway forbid entrance. Our Bombay Municipality is fond of asserting in this manner their possession of our roads. The sword, wand, baton, pramantha, phallus, caduceus, bush, etc., all have the same meaning. When the Basivi dies her license expires, and the staff is thrown in the water along with her ashes. In former days when a king of France died the grandmaster of the ceremonies used to break his staff and cry three times : *le roi est mort.*

Dr. Waters and Messrs. Jivanjee J. Modi and Balkrishna P. Joshi then addressed the meeting, and after votes of thanks had been passed to Mr. Fawcett and Dr. Dymock for their valuable contributions, the meeting was dissolved.

(1.) Cube, I know not.
(2.) What the idol is anointed with.
(3.) Charles Read's " A Terrible Temptation" illustrates what it may be in our own time.
(1.) Amongst the lowest castes, cotton seed is used.
(2.) The Bishop of Lincoln's affair showed something of this difficulty.
(3.) Ormbe "Savage Collieries" are the Kuller's—Kallars. Kallar is the Tamil word for thief.
(4.) Euripides.
(5.) Jer. XVIII, 17 ; Mich. VI, 9 ; Zech. XI, 7 ; Ezek. XX, 37 ; Gen. XXX, 3 ; Jud. VI, 21 ; 2nd Kings IV, 29.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer Hesper in the Victoria Dock this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

For eighteen years at St. Michael's Folkestone, Mr. Husband, the incumbent, has acted as his own organist, played a daily " Cathedral" Service, conducted more than four thousand choir practices, played at more than nine thousand

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WHILE the German Emperor was at Amsterdam recently he was taken to see a grand firework display, of which the principal set-piece represented a battle between Admiral De Ruyter and the British Fleet in 1666. Referring to this matter, the *Globe* asks, "What battle could this have been?" and goes on to say:—"The Dutch are hardly likely to have selected for pyrotechnic glorification a sea-fight in which their forces were defeated; yet the only battles which occurred in 1666 were those of June 1-4, in which the English lost 9 and the Dutch 15 vessels, and of July 25-26, when the Dutch lost 24 men-of-war, 4 Admirals killed, and 4,000 seamen." This nation can afford to be truthful in details of its naval history, so for the benefit of the *Globe* we will point out that the battle represented must have been the "Four-days' fight," in which, as Colomb rightly says, "the English throughout were the attacking force, but a large balance of victory remained in the enemy's hands." So far as losses go, we owned to 9 or 10 ships, the Dutch to 5 or 6. Our fleet was in a terrible plight, with 600 men killed, 1,100 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. "A sad spectacle," says Evelyn: "more than half that gallant bulwark of the nation miserably shattered; hardly a vessel entire, but appearing so many wrecks and hulls, so cruelly had the Dutch mangled us." The cause of the disaster was chiefly the obstinate refusal of the Generals at sea, Monk and Prince Rupert, to be advised by the sea-officers, and the consequent division of the fleet into two squadrons. The English took their revenge in July, when they drove the Dutch into their ports, and having gained the command of the sea, used it to destroy the Hollander's merchant fleet. See "Sir Robert Holmes, his Bonefire," No. 281, page 77 of the Naval Exhibition Catalogue.

The leading article in the *Avenir Militaire* of the 7th inst. says:—"It is inevitable that the moment we begin to muster our troops in the Eastern District for the grand manœuvres, the German Press will seize the occasion to excite public opinion against France. They will not scruple to say on the other side of the Vosges that the union of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Corps in the zone comprised between Vitry-le-Francois and Chatillon-sur-Seine amounts to a provocation of Germany, which she ought to answer by mobilising in like manner her four frontier corps—namely, the 8th, 14th, 15th, and 16th." The article goes on to say that it is a serious mistake to withdraw these four frontier corps to the plains of Champagne for a whole month, leaving the frontier undefended, and affording the Germans an excuse for taking ostensibly counterbalancing defensive measures in Alsace-Lorraine. Germany, it argues, might easily convert these pretended defensive movements into offensive ones, to which the temptation would be very strong, and, therefore, in the circumstances it would have been better to bring corps from a distance to carry out the manœuvres, so that the frontier corps might be left in their proper places. We can hardly grant the premises of the concluding proposition: "In the presence of a European concert, manifestly directed against our country, the most elementary prudence forbids us to abandon any of the precautions which we have perseveringly kept up for twenty years."

We owe it to the exertions of Commissary-General Downes that a rank-and-file survivor of Waterloo has been found. His name is Samuel Gibson, and he is an inmate of the Metropolitan Asylum, Caterham. We will let Commissary-General Downes tell his own story of the man's career. In a private letter to us he says:—"Gibson is now in this 101st year. He enlisted about the year 1803, at Sanderage, County Armagh, as a boy in the 27th Regiment, his father being at that time a private in the Monaghan Militia. Young Gibson accompanied the Inniskillings to the Peninsula, and also served with the regiment at Waterloo. He was discharged from the Army about 1815, after 12 years' service, on a pension of 1s. a day, which he afterwards commuted, receiving besides, he states, £74. He has been an inmate of Caterham asylum for some years, and although unable now to leave his bed, he still enjoys a pipe of tobacco, which he indulges in frequently." The old 27th will doubtless be glad to hear of an unexpected honour, which gives to them the distinction of a Peninsula and Waterloo survivor, and a centenarian too.

The oldest Captain promoted to a Majority is Major Leathem, Gloucestershire Regiment, born March 13, 1848; the next oldest, Major Anderson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, born December 22, 1848. The youngest is Major Gardner, Cheshire Regiment, born September 24, 1857. Captain Leathem was also the oldest soldier of his rank in the Army, having obtained his first commission October 16, 1866; Major Gilmore was second oldest, and Major Anderson third oldest. The two oldest soldiers now among infantry Captains both belong to the same regiment, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey). They are—Captains H. J. Elverson, Ensigney dated September, 1869; and J. R. H. Richards, November 17, 1869. The two most unfortunate regiments in the service would appear to be the old 2nd and 10th. In the former, four of the senior Captains obtained their commissions prior to the abolition of Purchase 20 years ago. In the latter, Captains Lowth and De Houghton were appointed in Purchase days. Captain Davison, Essex Regiment, was appointed April 27, 1870, and Captains Dalrymple and Drummond, Scots Guards, and Hallewell, Royal Scots, on the memorable October 28, 1871.

The Germans insist upon the vital importance of keeping perpetual touch between the regiment and the staff up to the very highest grades. To this end, regimental and staff service is, so to speak, dovetailed the one into the other, with the result that the head-quarter staff of the German army is thoroughly competent to form a sound opinion upon all subjects connected with the service generally. The motto of our own service is, "once a staff officer, always a staff officer," and from the day the aspiring subaltern dons the cocked hat, his one aim in life is to keep clear of all regimental service. What wonder if, under these circumstances, there is a want of sympathy between staff and regimental officers? In the German general staff there is a place for every man, and every man has his place: the mere bookworm or brilliant staff college lecturer and theorist has his proper sphere of usefulness, but is never permitted to jeopardise the lives of subordinates and the honour of his country by being given a command in the field. In our own army all this is reversed, and the whole are thrown into a kind of hotchpot, with at times the most startling results.

Much discussion has arisen with reference to the War Office order forbidding officers on full-pay to act as directors of companies without special permission. On the whole, however, the order is approved of. Convenient though it has been in certain instances for officers to have the means of somewhat increasing their too often slender incomes by directors' fees yet in other cases where the companies in which officers have been induced to invest have turned out badly, they have not only incurred a financial loss, but have also occasionally been subjected to undeserved blame by disappointed shareholders. Many half-pay and retired officers would now be glad had they not succumbed to the seductive promises held out by company promoters. One of the sad results of retiring a man in the prime of life, or very little beyond it, is that in his desire to find an outlet for his unspent energy, and, as he thinks, a good investment for his money, he too often falls a prey to the City shark.—

If the Kaiser follows Captain Cuttle's advice and "makes a note of it," he will have a big note-book by the time he reaches Berlin again. Colonel Howard Vincent, commander of the Queen's Westminsters, has told the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* that he was quite embarrassed by the multiplicity and the directness of the questions the Emperor addressed to him while the men were on parade. "What is that man's name?" he asked, pointing out a volunteer. "What business does he follow?" "Which is the old cloth the uniform was made of?" "Is the haversack watertight?" These and a host of other questions the Emperor flashed forth, his eye everywhere. He particularly admired the way in which the men carried their rifles, and calling to one of his aides-de-camp he told him to make a note of it.

The *Revue Militaire de Etranger*, after discussing the regulations for the attack in the German Infantry, quotes Boguslawski to the effect that the mode of attack should be settled by those who have the deepest knowledge of human nature as it shows itself on the battlefield, and who know most of the other influences which decide combats. The article closes as follows:—"General Bronsart von Schellendorff characterises still better the essence of the discussion in the following sentence, which may serve as the conclusion of the present paper:—'The whole matter is to know whether there is a greater chance of increasing the value of a man of ordinary capacity by surrounding him more and more with rigid forms, or by trying to develop his tactical knowledge, and making him use his judgment as circumstances require.'"

"ALL is not at hand that helps." In other words we cannot foresee whence help may come to us, but every sensible house-keeper should know that every grocer sells SAPOLIO. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Norna, 1,441 tons, Captain D J Greig will sail to-day for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Kt Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain W W Pain, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 236 chests opium, Mr Gopal Canjee as cabin and 21 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Drumond	1901	Harrison	A	F Muir & Co
" King Arthur	1017	Fairweather.	C	B & P S N Co
" H. Balckow..	639	Hughes	D	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala ..		.....	G	Indian Marine
SSKt. Companion	2512	Durnat	K	K Nixon & Co
" Kaverl		Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Swordsman .	719	Nacoda	M	H A Allana.
" Pemba	935	Livingstone..	O	B I S N Co
" Norna	1412	Greig	P	.....
" Chyebassa ..	1741	Wilson.....	30 tons crane..	B I S N Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 5h 8M 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S.C. Tower	1905	Purse	1	F Muir & Co.
" Asia	2322	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Venetia	1606	Creery	5	P & O S N Co
" Kt Templar..	2704	Pain	6	R Nixon & Co
" Etolia.....	2113	Gil	8	K Nixon & Co.
" Hesper	1760	Smith.....	16	W&A Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Bormida ....1499....Gavazzo..... F Bozzoni.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hughes.....	Busreh, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Chupra (s)	Brown	Mauritius.
	Loodiana (s)	Hugill	Rangoon, &c.
	Nevasa (s)	Macfadyen ..	Calcutta.
	Selene (s)	Mayer	Calcutta, &c.
	Kt. Templar (s) ..	Pain	Havre, &c.

The steamer Norna, Captain Greig, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Port Said.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Vadala, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FROM GLASGOW.
Asia s—102 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 100 hogsheads ale, F Fischer and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Mirzapore s—61 cases cognac, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Oriental s—3 bales printing papers, G Ramchnuder.
Chyebassa s—53 cases perfumed spirit, Framjee Sands and Co; 4 cases champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 2 cases toys, Hajee Sulleman Habib; 50 drums linseed oil and 12 casks paint, N Surafally and Co; 50 drums turpentine, A K Abdool Hoosein; 50 drums linseed oil, C Rajbhoy and Co; 100 drums turpentine and 30 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee; 500 casks cement, E Allybhoy; 130 drums linseed oil, E. Keekabhoy; 753 kegs zinc paints, M A Hoosein; 60 drums linseed oil and 4 casks zinc paint, D G Hoosein; 1 packages zinc paint, S Noorbhoy; 273 kegs paint of sorts, Abdoolally Samsoodin.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—13 bales papers, M E Naloobhoy; 3 bales foolscap papers, Volkart Brothers.

FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Drachenfels s—5 cases perfumed spirit, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Sons; 3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Locksley Hall s—7 cases brandy, A Schneider.
Mirzapore s—200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.
Asia s—15 cases manufactured tobacco, C Julabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR ANTWERP.
Etolia s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 125 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Asia s—9 bales silk waste, E T Nicon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
Norna s—2,000 cwts wheat, Raili Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Venetia s—20 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 24 bales twist, Jan Mahomed Sowjeebhoy; 12 cwts genda horns, C Ebram; 3 cwts ivory, Allidina Abdoola; 225 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 3½ cwts cloves, A Jaffer; 150 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist, R S Woonwalla.
Bormida s—30 cwts cloves, F M Chinai; 131 sharkfins and 6 cwts fishmaws, C Ebram; 250 cwts onions, Allana Moonsee; 25 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bormida s—84 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR KOBE.
Venetia s—500 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Venetia s—33 bales cotton, John Fleming and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nowshera s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.
Tyrwhitt, Captain, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.
AUGUST 2.
MacLeod, Lt-Col, 3rd M's L Cal, off leave, from England.
Wighton, Lt-Col, Bo R A, off leave, from England.
DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 1.
Bailward, Major, Bo R A, on leave, to Simla.
Symons, Major, Bo York L I, on duty, to Deolalee.
AUGUST 2.
MacLeod, Lt-Col, 3rd M's Lt Cal, off leave, to Bangalore.
AUGUST 4.
Whitcombe, Surgeon, Bo I M S, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 5th August, 1891.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 7 a.m.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major & Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 5th August, 1891.
There will be gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day, and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Friday, at 5-45 p.m.
2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Battery.
No. 212 Gunner J. A. Geddes.
No. 213 Gunner T. W. Woolley.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th July 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	72,000	67,000	3,000	1,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	156	141	7	304
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	2,04,000	3,15,000	8,000	5,27,000
Total for 4 weeks.	2,76,000	3,80,000	11,000	6,67,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	65,501	86,591	8,130	1,60,222
Per mile of Ry do..	142	188	18	348
Total to corresponding date do.	2,56,611	3,00,605	21,514	5,78,790

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 20,222
Do. to date ..... " 88,210

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]
Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th July 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,39,000
Or per mile of railway	63	138	2	204
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	2,92,030	7,03,000	10,000	10,05,000
Total for 4 weeks.	3,97,000	9,33,000	14,000	13,44 000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	98,397	1,41,944	2,379	2,45,710
Per mile of Ry do.	59	87	1	147
Total to corresponding date do.	3,59,634	5,51,303	15,027	9,25,964

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 93,290
Do. to date ..... " 4,18,036

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.
The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Obtainable from any chemist or patent medicine dealer in India.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

Dr. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Potash is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

Dr. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M. D., says:—"I find Abbey's Potash to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

Testimonials from CHRISTINE NILSSON ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH Prevents and Cures HEADACHE (*in most cases in a few minutes*). FEVER, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, and all SKIN and LIVER AFFECTIONS. It also alleviates SEA SICKNESS.
Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

From their enormous Stock of Watches, which, according to their various grades and prices, stand unrivalled in India. G. A CHARPIE and Co. respectfully beg to recommend the following, which are most suitable and expressly made for the Indian climates.

Our enormous monthly Retail Sale being a sufficient proof of their superiority, it is unnecessary to submit ridiculous descriptions, as is generally done by firms. Any Officer or Railway man will testify to their excellence.

	Rs.	a.
No. 72 The cheapest, reliable Time-keeper, Roberts's, Guaranteed	7	4 net.
No. 72 *a* The same fine finish, Roberts's, gilted movement	7	8 net.
No. 71 The Roberts's Keyless Watch	7	10 net.
No. 3 The cheapest Stering Silver Keyless Watch of good quality	23	8
No. 3 *a* Do. superior quality	26	8
No. 6 The cheapest Sterling Silver Hunter, keyless, of good quality	26	0
No. 6 *a* Do. superior	29	0
No. 74 The cheapest reliable Calendar Lever Watch, keyless	23	0
No. 74 *a* Do. superior	25	0
No. 21 The strongest of Railway Guard's Watch sold in India	21	0
No. 22 Do. superior	24	0
No. 69 The Empress, highest quality, keyless Watch	12	8
No. 73 The cheapest Keyless Lever Watch	10	8
No. 36 The Queen, the best, strongest Army Watch	25	0
No. 38 Do. in Half-hunting case	28	0
No. 76 Double case, double Calendar Lever Watch, keyless	32	0

Also the Riverside Lever Time-pieces, the best in the world, from Rs. 34 net—Calendars alarums for Rs. 5 0 ne

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOLD WATCHES.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY, 5, Church Gate Street; 28, and Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.'

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicine I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. ENO.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

BAHADUR
CIGARS

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
Bahadur Manillas	Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.
To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of
D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

NOTICES.

THE IMPROVED
PULLEY BRACE,
NOT CROSSED AT THE BACK.
THE ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE.
Supports the Back. Develops the Chest.
Perfect Freedom with any position of the body.

IMPORTANT.
THE back strap, by a patented arrangement, can be moved (vertically) to any position upon the back, high or low, to suit comfort of wearer, also lengthened or shortened (horizontally) to suit the distance between the back buttons of the Trousers.

CAUTION.—Every genuine Brace is stamped with Registered Trade Mark thus—
RETAIL of all Hosiers and Outfitters.
WHOLESALE of the leading Wholesale Houses.

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had
GEORG[illegible]
Sole
72, GOSWELL.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
The most admired of all Perfumes. Other odours pall upon the sense, but ATKINSON'S "White Rose" is ever fresh and sweet.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only ATKINSON'S English make, which is the finest.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

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NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CHAPOTEA UT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly. « D^r GAY, *Gaze tte des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and C^o
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia.
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia.	Eruptions.

● Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

SANTAL-MIDY

The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubebs or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. (MIDY)

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

TRY OLD BUSHMILLS PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

HONOURS.
Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., LTD., OFFICES: HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

By special appointment to
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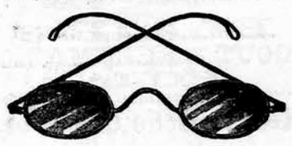

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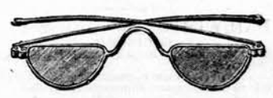

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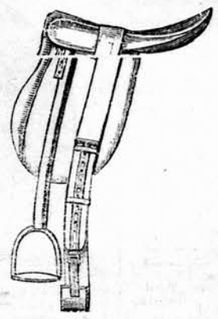

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